New-York Daily Times.

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...Indian race. Our civilization is the mausoleum under which the last remnants of the former possessors of the land are to be interred. They are surely doomed to pass away. Such is the fate of every race which will not walk with the age in the light of civilization—the light of labor and love. The Indian is indolent and unsocial; he will not yield his savage nature to the great law of progress; and his fate is to recede westward, beyond the mountains, and to be lost upon the shores of the Great Western sea.

The Struggle With Fortune.

LECTURE BY DR. OSGOOD.

A lecture on "The Conflict between Man and his Fortune" was delivered by Dr. Osgood on Monday night, in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, before a society of young men who hold their meetings and lectures there weekly.

The reverend gentleman began by showing that the sphere of human effort and duty lies between the regions of absolute certainty and absolute impossibility; or, which is the same thing, within the domain of probabilities or contingency. He proceeded to illustrate the force of contingencies in determining results of incalculable importance in the affairs both of individuals and nations. Who, for instance, could have foreseen the passage of the Nebraska bill, or could even now determine its ultimate consequences? Who could, ten years ago, have foreseen, or would have had the hardihood to predict, the present alliance between England and France, in which the former plays but a secondary part? Or who could appreciate the results to the whole world of the war in the Crimea? Who could foresee the effects on the destinies to which America has been called by the formation of the powerful organization which now promises to acquire complete control over the affairs of the State? [Applause.] The same uncertainty existed in reference to natural phenomena, and was followed by the same consequences. Who could have been able to foretell the fall of snow yesterday, or the [illegible] which had, or may have, their origin in that fall? Who could measure the consequences to th[e] world of a [illegible], or who could announce in advance, the occurrence of such a calamity?

The lecturer adverted, in the next place, to the effects of fortune or contingency in determining the characters of men. Viewed in this aspect, men divided themselves into two classes. The first was the sanguine. The sanguine man believed success to be a lottery, and that he had only to throw and win. This class might be subdivided into three sections; the gambler, the schemer, and the fast man. The gambler's pursuit was not only vicious but foolish. [illegible] reduce the chances of a game to a calculation, pronounced gambling to be the greatest folly. To be sure, it might be said that most business was gambling. True, some business was gambling. There was as much fancy, he had no doubt, in Wall-street as in Grub-street, and as much imagination among the brokers as among the poets. But a business which might by some be regarded as most closely approximating to gambling was not in reality so. Insurance tables were based on the calculation of probabilities, but these probabilities were drawn from the most accurate statistics. The lecturer strenuously urged the benefit of life insurance, when a man was unable to leave sufficient to meet the wants of his family in the event of his death. If the money spent here in rum were invested in an honest insurance office there would not be a destitute widow or orphan in New-York. [Applause.] The schemer belonged to the next subdivision. Go into his office, and you would find the walls almost entirely papered with pictures of elegant houses and beautiful towns, and splendid farms. It would turn out, however, on minuter investigation, that the houses were not erected, nor the towns built, nor the farms cultivated, but "would be, some of these days." The fast man, although he might make no great efforts to win a fortune, was generally successful in spending one, and looked forward to the time when pay-day would be indefinitely postponed and the receiving days infinitely multiplied.

The second great division was the timid. It included the sluggard, who was the wonder of the village by his capacity to imbibe rum—poor rum generally—and whose devotion to his seat was equaled only by the protracted sitting of the long Parliament. The next subdivision was that of the croaker. He seemed happiest by predicting how soon it would terminate, and discovered misfortune in the fairest circumstances. At one time his fears as to health would induce him to parboil himself; the next he would be half frozen by hydropathic applications; now he would be found swallowing the contents of a druggist's store by daily installments, and now taking doses of infinitesimal nothingness. The third and last section was the recluse or mope,—the man whose fondest wish was to be able to retire from the cares of the world to his library, and there cultivate his intellect, and gather experience from the wisdom of the past, rather than from the work and turmoil of the present. When his wish was gratified, and he had got comfortably settled in his easy chair with a book in his hand, it would generally be found that, instead of dipping into the mine of philosophy, he would gently drop asleep.

The true man was the man who was prepared to meet all contingencies,—who boldly faced the world, and, under the directions of a sound judgment, guided by self-control and upheld by courage, provided for all chances, and did the work he had to do.

KANSAS.

Politics—Nominations for State Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

The political atmosphere, as I prognosticated in my last, is still far from clear. Rumors of violence on the part of Pro-Slavery men have reached us from time to time, till to-day comes the positive intelligence that the Free-State Printing Press of Mr. Delahay, of Leavenworth—the *Territorial Register*—was on Saturday thrown into the Missouri, in imitation of the redoubtable outrage committed last Spring on that of George S. Park. Thus the work of violence and outrage goes on, while the country is filled with the blatant outcries of the Pro-Slavery Party for "law and order."

On the same day the Free State nominating Convention was held at Lawrence for the nomination of State Officers and Representative in Congress. Contrary to my hopes, I find that every Delegate—of course I do not speak literally here—was a candidate for some office; and that, still more than happens East, the Convention was resolved into an arena for the display of personal claims, and these were urged with an openness and pertinacity that proves that we are not destitute of our full share of those patriots, who, leaving their country "for their country's good," have rushed into Kansas in the hope of getting what was totally beyond their reach at home.

But, after all, it is gratifying that good sense has generally prevailed in the nominations made. In spite of all his efforts, Col. Lane could not command the vote for Governor, and Gen. Robinson was nominated by a handsome majority. This was the soundest feature of the whole.

The list of nominees is as follows:

For Governor—Charles Robinson, of Lawrence.

For Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Roberts, of Big Springs.

For Secretary of State—P. C. Schuyler, of Council City.

For Treasurer—J. A. Wakefield.

For Auditor—G. A. Cutler, of Doniphan.

For Attorney-General—H. M. Moore, of Leavenworth.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—S. N. Latta, of Leavenworth; M. F. Conway, of Pawnee; Morris Hunt, of Lawrence.

For Representative to Congress—M. W. Delahay, of Leavenworth.

For State Printer—John Speer, of Topeka.

For Clerk of Supreme Court—L. B. Lloyd.

The election for these officers will be held in January; and at the same time a Legislature is to be chosen which will convene at Topeka on the 4th day of March next.

The persons who destroyed the press of the *Territorial Register* are said to be an organized band calling themselves "Kickapoo Rangers," and hailing from Kickapoo—one of the few Pro-Slavery towns in the Territory, and located on the Missouri.

LITERAL.

Destructive Fire at Glen's Falls.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

GLEN'S FALLS, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

We have had a large fire here this morning. The flames were discovered about 3 o'clock issuing from what has long been known as the Long Yellow Building, belonging to the McGregor estate. The entire block is consumed, including the house and store of Jas. C. Clark.

The following are the principal sufferers: S. I. Williams, drug and grocery store; Mr. Moore, (corner store,) grocery; A. W. Holden, drug and fancy store; H. R. Wing, Esq., law office; Frederick Ranger, bookstore; Holden's hat and cap store; Ramsay's grocery and eating saloon; Smith & Benedict, clothing store. The fire fortunately was confined to the block of buildings in which it originated. Probable loss in buildings and goods, $20,000.

STATUE OF GEN. WARREN.—The statue of Gen. Warren is in progress, and will probably be completed during the present year. The place of its location has not been designated, though Faneuil Hall has been named as an appropriate spot to receive it. Like the bronze statues of Webster and Franklin, it will be a monument of the public spirit of the citizens of Boston, as the funds raised have been furnished from private sources. Among the largest contributors may be named the late Col. T. H. Perkins, Hon. Samuel Appleton and Hon. John Welles, the former having subscribed $1,000, and the two last $500 each. The list is not yet full, as some $2,000 more are needed to pay the artist for his labors. The gentlemen having charge of the work are Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Geo. Washington Warren, of Charlestown, and Dr. William R. Lawrence. Mr. Dexter, the artist, is engaged upon the statue at his studio in Cambridgeport, and his friends predict that the figure will be a very beautiful specimen of art.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE ICE HARVEST.—The ice harvest is now so far secured that should the weather allow about ten more working days within the next fortnight, the ice-houses will be filled to their full capacity. The ice is now about fifteen inches thick—very clear and quite free from what are called "bubbles." The expense of clearing the ponds from snow this season may be inferred from the fact that the largest firm in the business have expended no less than ten thousand dollars for that single purpose. The work of cutting on Fresh Pond is to be commenced the present week. The ice taken from "Wenham Lake" is uncommonly clear and very thick.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Superintendent of the St. Louis Workhouse is in trouble. He is accused, under nineteen specifications, of all sorts of malpractices—such as charging prisoners more than one hundred per cent. advance on clothing provided for them by him. Keeping a lot of animals for his own private use at the expense of the city. Charging $2,000 for provender for twenty-seven horses for nine months, &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Brutal Assaults of Rust of Arkansas upon Horace Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

RUST's brutal assaults upon HORACE GREELEY are freely commented upon. The first occurred in the Capitol grounds, where RUST struck GREELEY repeated severe blows on the head with his fists; the second was on the Avenue near the National Hotel. GREELEY was walking alone, when RUST, turning about, proceeded towards him and beat him severely with the metal head of a heavy cane.

RUST is physically one of the most powerful men in Congress. The supposed provocation is GREELEY's Thursday's letter, published yesterday, in which RUST's proposition to rule out all former candidates for the Speakership is denounced.

GREELEY defended himself as well as he could, but suffered severely, although he is not disabled.

Such attempts to muzzle the Press cannot intimidate I trust.

GREELEY does not purpose to prosecute. Doubtless, the assailant's own reflections will be sufficient punishment.

Mr. DALLAS has not yet signified his acceptance of the London mission tendered him. S.

Attack on Horace Greeley by Rust of Arkansas—The Senate Printing.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

As Mr. GREELEY was leaving the Capitol this afternoon, RUST, of Arkansas, made an attack upon him, inflicting several blows with his fist on Mr. G.'s head. He also struck him severely on the arm with a stick, as Mr. GREELEY was approaching the National Hotel.

The assault is presumed to be in consequence of Mr. GREELEY's strictures on RUST's proposition in the House, requesting candidates for the Speakership to withdraw from the contest.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate, held this morning, eighteen members voted to give the Senate printing to the *Union*; five opposed.

The funeral of Commodore MORRIS took place this afternoon. The services were very impressive. The attendance was very large. The President and Secretary of the Navy were present.

Monday's Proceedings in the House—Ill-judged Movements and their Result—Mr. Campbell's Explanation—Mr. Dunn "Bobbin' Around"—Mr. Cass' Speech on Central America, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

I was not disappointed by to-day's proceedings in the House. On every occasion, heretofore, when, by the natural gravitation of events, it seemed apparent that the Speakership problem was just at the point of solution, somebody who professes to be on the Anti-Nebraska side of the House has got up some time-killing scheme, or some internecine quarrel among our professed friends, to waste the day, prevent any result for the time being, and expose our hands to the enemy, that they might be able to thwart and defeat us. I feared that a similar move would be made to-day, and I failed to write last night simply because, had I written at all, I should have been constrained to express these unflattering convictions.

ILL-JUDGED MOVEMENTS—THE RESULT.

The day has past. It is another added to the many which have been needlessly thrown away. We are still without a Speaker, and I fear the week will now be spent without an election. This unfortunate result, as I believe, is a necessary consequence of the strangely ill-timed movements of professed Anti-Nebraska men, some of whom, suspecting that a Democrat would offer the plurality to-day, went and besought him not to do so, because *to-day* the Anti-Nebraska men were to be broken from their adhesion to Mr. BANKS. This was the prelude. The very first item in the business of the day was the plurality resolution of Mr. LEITER, of Ohio, which was laid upon the table. Either of two suggestions should have restrained Mr. L. from such a motion at this time. First, knowing that the resolution can only be carried with the aid of a few Democratic votes, he should also have known that these could not be had for the resolution, unless moved by a Democrat. And, further, he should have known, as I doubt not he *did* know, that the rejection of the resolution, when offered by him, would effectually prevent its being brought forward on the same day by one who could hope to carry it. Why cannot Mr. LEITER wait an hour to save a day or a week? Is he so much more earnest a Banks man than anybody else that he must go on his own hook? I write without the least consultation with any of Mr. LEITER's fellow-members,—but I do not hesitate to say that the mass of them look upon his movement of to-day as a very unwise one, and as very injurious to the cause he professes to have at heart, whether so intended or not.

THE TROUBLES OF A MARTYR.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL's personal explanation was not worth an hour's time of the House,—and the reputation for "honor" and "integrity" of a dozen CAMPBELLS,—so fragile that it required such sacrifices for its maintenance—was not worth the delay it occasioned to legitimate business. If there were more statesmen among our politicians, there would be more observance of Mr. SEWARD's maxim, that no man is of so much importance as to justify his occupation of one moment's time of Congress in mere personal defence. I must be permitted also to say, that Mr. CAMPBELL's efforts to create the impression that he is being martyred for his devotion to "Americanism," must fail, for among those who heartily support Mr. BANKS is every American on the floor of Congress who has not shown himself a part of the tail of Nebraska-ism. He errs egregiously if he supposes anybody assails him because he is an "American;" and if it were so he would find a host to stand by his side and fight the battle with him.

BAD RESULTS OF EVIL INFLUENCES.

It is time to speak the truth of Mr. CAMPBELL. He is a disappointed man, and fancies that everybody is his enemy; and "wolves in sheep's clothing" take pains to impress that monomania upon him, and to seal his eyes to the truth. He votes with the Anti-Nebraska men on the direct questions, but is against them on many of the most important side issues. His own judgment impels him not to forsake the principles he has long advocated before the country—but he maintains them with a bad grace as painful to his American as to his Anti-Nebraska friends, and as unjust to the cause as it is to himself. If he would but shake off the evil influences which surround him, and become the LEWIS D. CAMPBELL of old—always gallant and foremost in the fight, and always true in season and out of season, he might still be of vast service in the good cause, and get rid of the blue devils which now torment him. He is regarded with far more of sorrow than of anger—the feeling being quite general that bad advisers, rather than a bad heart, have provoked his troubles.

HOW A MAN MAY BE MISTAKEN.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, frothed again to-day, and told how independent he is of all mankind, and of the press in particular. What a pity that a little world could not be created for his especial benefit, where he might revolve in endless circles with nobody to find the slightest fault! The gentleman from Indiana is evidently laboring under an extraordinary mental hallucination. He thinks somebody is trying to lash him back into the Anti-Nebraska Party. I disagree with him. I think the Anti-Nebraska men long ago made up their minds that GEORGE G. DUNN was not available material out of which to make a reliable opponent of Slavery aggression, and that they would a little rather he should stay out of doors. On the contrary, it is he who is "bobbin' around" every day or two with some Anti-Nebraska speech or resolution by which to convince his constituents that he is an Anti-Nebraska man in the abstract, although when it comes to the practical test he don't believe in the orthodoxy of the doctrine unless proclaimed from his particular pulpit. If one may judge by letters from his district, his constituents are of opinion that just as like as not it may be Mr. DUNN who is obstinately blind, instead of the ninety odd men who vote steadily for Mr. BANKS.

WHAT OF THE MORROW?

Nobody knows. It is safest to expect a war of words and a waste of hours, until the Democracy become satisfied that the Anti-Nebraska men are really determined to stand by BANKS. It is strange that the past has not satisfied them of this. By the way, one gentleman, who has been a little doubtful of the policy of adhering to Mr. BANKS, says, to-day, that he is getting stacks of letters from his district, all urging him to "stick to BANKS" until a certain very warm place freezes over. The expression is more forcible than elegant, but it has satisfied the gentleman to whom addressed of the propriety of growing gray in the service, if needs be.

ONE WORD IN CONCLUSION.

A few gentlemen frequently complain of the strictures of the Press, and threaten to abandon Mr. BANKS because of them. Of course, they have the perfect right to take that road, and they will do it whenever satisfied that the reason will be deemed a sufficient one by the constituencies they represent—a period rather remote, in the estimation of any sensible man, I imagine. But the threat evidences a queer idea of the responsibility of the Press, and involves the presumption that its correspondents are controlled by Mr. BANKS or his friends. Once for all, let me say that this is an error, at least so far as your correspondent is concerned. On the contrary, such casual suggestions as these gentlemen have had the opportunity to make have uniformly been in favor of conciliation and peace. But if I do not misunderstand the duty of a correspondent, it is to tell what *is*, and not merely what ought to be. If gentlemen choose to repudiate *their* duty because a correspondent does his, they must reckon with their constituents—that's all.

CASS ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

The speech of Mr. CASS in the Senate, to-day, was listened to by crowded galleries. The Central American question has been worn so threadbare by its frequent and voluminous discussion, that little which is new can be said upon it. The views of Mr. CASS, however, will be looked for with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered a resolution that each member of the House be voted for in rotation until some one receive a majority of votes—provided it be a majority of the quorum,—any gentleman having the privilege of excluding his name who might desire. If no Speaker is elected in this way the selection shall be made from the two who receive the highest votes. While thus voting, no debate nor personal explanation shall be in order, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. RICHARDSON remarked—the difficulty is, there are already too many candidates—and the resolution makes more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD would not press the consideration of his resolution until to-morrow.

Mr. CRAWFORD gave notice that he shall, to-morrow, offer a resolution to elect a Speaker in one of the ways provided in the Constitution for the election of President—namely, by States, each State casting one vote for that officer.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL offered a resolution suggesting that it is the duty of the respective parties to withdraw their nominations, leaving each member free from the control of caucus dictation, so that the House may make such selection of Speaker as the best interests of the country require.

Mr. MARSHALL said that although he had not consulted with the American members, he ventured to assert that if the resolution passed they would be ready to accede to one of the two propositions: First—They will name a man of the Democratic Party and unite on him; or, Secondly—The Democrats may take a candidate from among the American members, both parties voting for him. He knew that if the candidate was selected from among the Americans he would be elected.

Mr. MILLSON thought probably the election was defeated by the nominations made at the commencement of the session. The blame was attributed to all parties, and he took his share of censure.

Mr. ALLISON said the resolution violates the principle of squatter sovereignty, as asserted by the Democratic Party, which was to let people take care of themselves. The Republicans have selected their candidate; let them be governed by their own ideas of propriety, without outside interference.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., justified the proceedings of the Democratic caucus. They had no idea of making its asserted principles offensive to any party. He believed the best interests of the country would suffer if those principles be sacrificed in order to elect a Speaker.

Mr. WHITNEY opposed the resolution—he would be bound by no caucus or combination to support the Administration in its present position.

Mr. CULLEN considered the resolution of the Democratic caucus offensive in terms, and insulting to the American Party.

Mr. McMULLEN vindicated the action of the Democratic caucus, and said that never, since Mr. FULLER, of Penn., defined his position, could a combination of his friends and those of Mr. ORR be formed sufficiently strong to effect an election. It would be time enough to propose a fusion of these forces when it is shown that they can succeed in choosing a Speaker. At present that result is not apparent.

Mr. RICHARDSON called attention to the fact, that while one American (Mr. MARSHALL) proposed a union with the Democrats, two others of that Party (Messrs. WHITNEY and CULLEN) said they could vote for no Democrat. Frankness required him to say, that if the National Americans desire a connection, they must come to the Democrats.

Mr. MARSHALL withdrew his resolution.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution (to be concurred in by the Senate) that if no Speaker be elected before the 5th of February, the House adjourn till the 15th of May.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	99	Fuller	34
Orr	69	Scattering	8

Necessary for a choice, 106.

Mr. WHITNEY offered a resolution for the election of Speaker, leaving a blank therein to be filled with the name of the person who shall receive a majority of the votes.

Mr. LETCHER asked Mr. WHITNEY if he would vote against every Democrat who is friendly to the Administration.

Mr. WHITNEY replied that he would vote against a man who had taken part in the Democratic caucus, and denounced the American Party.

Mr. LETCHER remarked that every other National American would answer in the same way.

Mr. VALK, in reply to a question by Mr. LETCHER, said there was *one* Democrat he would vote for.

Mr. LETCHER—God bless me! What liberality!

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL—(To Mr. LETCHER)—Is there one American you would vote for?

Mr. LETCHER—No, Sir. I declare myself a bitter, unyielding enemy of Know-Nothingism. [Applause.]

Mr. VALK—In the language of the gentleman himself, "God bless me! What liberality!" [Laughter.]

After further debate, the resolution was tabled by 103 against 40. Adjourned.

Mr. Dallas Accepts the Mission to England.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

We are authorized to state that Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS has accepted the mission to England, tendered him by the President, *vice* Mr. BUCHANAN.

The $50,000 Express Robbery.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

WHITE, AYRES and KING, the alleged robbers of the $50,000 from the American Express Company, were arraigned before the Supreme Court here this morning. They put in the plea of not guilty, and were remanded back to jail.

Loss of the Brig Delphia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The brig *Delphia*, HATCH, from Porto-Rico, with a cargo of oranges and six passengers, went ashore at Cape Hatteras on the 12th of January. The vessel proved a total wreck. Passengers and crew all saved.

The Bark John Gilpin Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The bark *John Gilpin*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, went ashore last evening at Billingsgate, Wellfleet, and lies in an easy position. A steamer leaves here at 10 o'clock to take her off.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. UPHAM in the chair.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial asking for the passage of a bill to prevent Railroad accidents.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To reduce the stock of the East River Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to extend the operation of the act relative to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in the City of New-York till April, 1856.

To amend the act for the registry of births, &c., in New-York.

By Mr. PATTERSON, to facilitate the arrest and punishment of disorderly persons.

By Mr. NICHOLS, to establish a State Lunatic Asylum in one of the Counties on the Hudson River.

Further papers from the Harbor Commissioners were presented.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker announced as the Committee on Mr. GLOVER's bill for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law—Messrs. GLOVER, Democrat; FOWLER, Whig; MATTESON, American and Democrat; G. A. DUDLEY, Republican and American; and GREEN, Republican.

The three first are in favor of the repeal and the two last opposed—so their report will be favorable to Mr. GLOVER's bill.

The general order being the Governor's Message, it was taken up in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. O'NEIL in the Chair.

Mr. MATTESON moved to amend Mr. BAILEY's motion by referring so much of the Message as relates to the subject of intemperance, embracing charges against the judiciary, to a Select Committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to investigate charges, and inquire into the abuses in the sale of offices in the Executive Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and be instructed to inquire what sums have been paid, if any, for Harbor Master, and other appointments in the gift of the Governor last year.

After a long discussion, the Committee rose without taking a vote.

The bill to amend the act for the prevention of fires in New-York was passed to a third reading.

Nothing more of importance was done.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

No. 38—James M. Cooper *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts.—Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Michigan, with costs, and remanding the cause with direction to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 39—The schooner *Freeman et al.* Chas. Hickox claimant, *vs.* Alvah Buckingham *et al.*—Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Northern District of New-York, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs.

No. 135—Jas. L. Calcote *vs.* Fred'k. Stanton *et al.*—Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause, which was error to the High Court of Errors and Appeals for Mississippi, for want of jurisdiction.

No. 59—The United States *vs.* The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company.—Error to Supreme Court of Minnesota. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, ordering the case to be discontinued, and remanding the cause to be proceeded in according to law and justice.

No. 29—Adam Ham *vs.* The State of Missouri.—Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, with costs.

Nos. 42 and 43—The heirs of Lafayette *vs.* Joseph Kenton *et al.*, and same *vs.* Edward C. Carter *et al.*—Judge Catron delivered the decree of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 40—Ship *Howard*, William T. Smith *et al.*, claimants and appellants, *vs.* Frederick Wissman.—Argument was continued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for appellants, and Mr. Betts, for appellee.

From the Northwest—Intense Cold—Scarcity of Provisions.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

We have received advices from Ontanagon, Northern Michigan, to the 19th of December. The weather was intensely cold in that region, the thermometer ranging from 19° to 20° below zero most of the time, and at 12° below at mid-day in the sunshine. There was a great scarcity of provisions at Ashland, La Pointe, Wis., and Superior—beef selling at $50 per barrel, and other supplies in proportion.

Later from Texas—Severe Cold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Charles Morgan*, with Galveston dates to the 26th, has arrived at this port. The weather continues very severe in the North and Upper Brazos, and the thermometer has fallen as low as one degree below zero, killing a number of cattle.

The Brig Monceau, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The brig *Monceau*, which sailed from New-York on the 21st ult. for Baltimore, and was supposed to be lost, has arrived at Norfolk; she was blown out to sea, and has experienced severe weather.

We have no mails to-day south of Richmond.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Granada*, with Havana dates to the 25th inst., has arrived at this port, but brings no news of importance.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 29—11 P. M.

Up to the present moment there are no signs of the steamship *Arabia*. The weather is calm but hazy.

Departure of the Augusta from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Augusta* was detained here till Sunday morning, when she sailed at 9 o'clock for New-York.

From Antigua and Jamaica.

By the arrival of the steamer *Osprey*, from Carthagena *via* Kingston, we have Jamaica dates to Jan. 12. The leading items relate to the case of the *Cyane* at Antigua; upon which subject the Antigua *Observer* has the following comments; not remarkably civil:

"To prate about an insult to the American flag, or an invasion of the sacred right of American citizens, in this case is simply an absurdity worthy of the impudence of the American character. Where is the respect paid to our nationality, when a British vessel, for purposes of commerce, goes into some of the American slave ports, and whatever be the rank, position or responsibility on board the ship of any man happening to possess a tinge of sable in his complexion, he is forcibly dragged out of his vessel and incarcerated in a filthy prison?

Hapless, indeed, is the fate of the unlucky wretch if he is unable, or his Captain is unwilling, to defray the cost of his maintenance while in that dungeon. Sold by public outcry, a life of servitude in the Rice Swamps of Carolina, or in the Cane Fields of Louisiana, is his lot, while the name of Britain, to which he lays claim, in hope that it might relax the rigor of his bondage, is echoed back in cruel derision by his relentless task-masters. We know of more than one personal acquaintance who, not three years ago, were made to taste the luxuries of an American jail, on which occasion the master and owner (a colored man) of the vessel—sailing out of London—was himself only saved from sharing the fate of the majority of his crew by the perpetration of a fraud, excusable perhaps under the circumstances, of presenting a fictitious certificate of his being a native of Malta, which document was manufactured for the express occasion in London.

With reference to Captain FAIRFAX, his Excellency the Governor, after a patient investigation of the whole affair, and a strict examination of all parties concerned, in the presence of the Captain of the *Cyane*, found it impossible to acquiesce in the demands of the Captain, either for an apology of censure of the conduct of Messrs. PRICE and SHORT[illegible], notwithstanding which decision of his Excellency, the irate commander, we are informed, exhibited a memorandum to the Governor, offering the extreme alternatives of apology or rupture, thus placing the dispute upon a footing involving dishonorable concessions on the one hand, or implying, possibly, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Resources of California.

[illegible]

Guano—Super-Phosphate of Lime—Barn-Yard Manure.

A correspondent makes sundry inquiries in regard to the comparative value, &c., of the above fertilizers, to which we answer: [illegible]

[illegible]

Broiled Mackerel.

The following good story is told of a member of Congress from Ohio:

The venerable Gen. B—— was for several consecutive years returned to Congress; and as the hotels and boarding-houses in Washington, in those days were all on a par, or rather below par, the members were in the habit of occupying, year after year, the same rooms. The table of Gen. B——'s boarding-house (which was kept by a widow and her two daughters) was regularly furnished with stereotyped dinners, and at one end of the table always appeared a broiled mackerel. Gen. B——, whose seat was near the fish, had gazed so frequently upon it, (for it never was touched, except by the cook,) that he knew it all "by heart."

Now if the distinguished representative had any one peculiar virtue, it was an affectionate desire to make every person and every creature around him happy. In the course of time Congress adjourned, and Gen. B—— paid his bill to the widow, and was ready to start for home. The stage stood at the door; and the old gentleman, overflowing the [illegible] of his heart, took the widow by the hand, and shaking it, bade her farewell; then [illegible] said he would like to see them in Ohio, and [illegible] them with good husbands, &c. But even this [illegible] all; the black boys who stood along the [illegible] not forgotten, and grinned as he handed each a silver dollar.

As he passed around the breakfast table, which was not yet "cleared off," he saw his old friend the mackerel. The tears came into his eyes, and seizing it by the tail with his finger, parted with it, saying "Well, good bye, my old boy! you and I have made a long campaign together; but (wiping his eyes) I suppose we shall meet again next Winter. Good bye!"

The old gentleman rapidly left the house, and jumping into the stage, rattled off, and fortunately for his ears, the widow never saw [illegible].

There are in the Wisconsin Asylum for the Blind 14 pupils—which number is all that the building will accommodate. According to the recent census, the number of blind persons in the State in 1855 [illegible] 1850 it was 58. The Institution has been indebted to the Legislature alone for its support—having been contributed by [illegible]

FROM NICARAGUA.

GENERAL WALKER'S ARMY.

Appointments and Resignations of Officers.

[illegible]

Treasure List of the Golden Gate.

The following amount of treasure was shipped to [illegible] by the Golden Gate:

[illegible]

NICARAGUA.

[illegible]

... thinks it may not be—he will ... done.

Does Mr. Marcy recollect the part of [illegible] Government party acknowledged in a treaty, then precisely the same plan that was adopted here? This piece of history ought to be furnished Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] a Government in the affair of the detention of the *Northern Light*, can be found in history, we should like to be told. It is a curiosity.

A steamer was about to sail for a country with which the United States are at peace, and she had on board some passengers who thought of settling in that country. The Administration thought that such an act of the settlement of a citizen of the United States in Nicaragua was clearly an infraction of a treaty which only declared that the Government of the United States would not [illegible] Nicaragua. Under this construction of the treaty Mr. McKeon, the Attorney-at-Law of the United States for New-York, was straightway instructed to become a special constable for the Government, and exercise his skill as a detective policeman. The efficient manner in which he performed the service would certainly lead to the conclusion that he is out of his element in any other occupation. The United States professes to be a Government of laws. Aside from the Bulwer Treaty—and we have already shown the bearing of that upon the case—there is not a particle of law to sustain the United States in the course pursued by the *Northern Light* and the people who designed to take passage in her.

A Government will not fit out military expeditions against a friendly Power; this is the doctrine held in the United States, but a Government which is not entirely despotic, will not prevent its citizens from taking passage at their own risk, in any enterprise, military or otherwise, in a foreign country. As well might Mr. District-Attorney McKeon stop every train of railway cars that leaves New-York of a morning, as stop a steamer bound for Nicaragua, which is not fitted out by the Government of the United States, with a view to the infraction of the Bulwer Treaty. If he has the power to imprison passengers on ship-board who are going to foreign countries, no matter for what purpose, then surely he may imprison all the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel who propose going to England. The whole affair, we declare in the conclusion, as we did in the opening of this article, is supremely ridiculous, will be so regarded by the people of the United States, and we very much mistake John Bull if he does not laugh heartily at it himself.

Col. Kinney Crestfallen.

The San Juan Central American (Col. Kinney's organ) of Jan. 16 has the following:

From the New-York papers we give pretty copious extracts; the most startling and interesting to our readers of this [illegible] of the Transit Company's steamer *Northern Light*, for a most glaring breach of the Neutrality laws, though [illegible] the first infraction of those laws committed by that Company, as well known to this community and the inhabitants of Nicaraguan cities on the Isthmus, whose opportunity of judging of their acts has been naturally [illegible] the United States Government [illegible] destruction of this town and the settlement [illegible] best interests of Nicaragua, under the mask of friendship and zeal for the promotion of the welfare of that State, has at last been caught in its own trap.

We have some time since made the public acquainted with the indefatigable exertions of Mr. J. L. White to put down all attempts at filibusterism or infraction of the neutrality laws, and how by the grossest misrepresentations made to the Administration and the Nicaraguan Minister, Mr. Marcoleta, in Washington, he succeeded in persuading the Government to arrest the Kinney Colonization scheme, and involved both him and his associates and supporters in most enormous and ruinous losses and embarrassments. This immaculate, doubtless presuming on the high degree of favor in which he stood with the Administration, took but little pains, not ordinary precautions, to conceal his filibustering propensities, till they became so palpably patent and impudently glaring that the District Attorney was compelled to adopt the same measures against Mr. White's Company that his malice and jealousy instigated him to cause to be taken against the Kinney Expedition, which has thus retributively recoiled on his unscrupulous head and that of the Company led by his counsel and direction.

Several parties have lately arrived here from Texas, friends and acquaintances of Col. Kinney; they are pleased with the general appearance of the country, and, upon their report, a considerable body of emigrants, it is expected, will leave with a view of settling in this country. A party left this lately for Indian River with an abundant supply of provisions with a similar object.

As we were putting to press, Captain Jas. Oliver, in charge of the party who lately left this for the purpose of selecting a location in Indian River, for the prosecution of agricultural labors, returned and reports that he had fixed on a spot about 20 miles from the mouth of the river, formerly cultivated as a plantation, but which had been for a long time thrown up and abandoned. They have already cleared it away, planted it with a variety of kitchen garden vegetables and corn, &c. and erected some temporary thatched buildings to shelter themselves till they have leisure to erect durable and suitable dwellings.

Capt. Oliver gives a most flattering description of the district of Indian River, as to its soil, climate, and natural position for commercial purposes; there is abundant proof of the adaptation of the soil to Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, and all tropical productions, and a short time will prove its capability of supplying this market with all the northern vegetables so successfully cultivated in Jamaica. [illegible]

Minister Wheeler Taking up a Position.

Mr. John H. Wheeler, American Minister, writes a long letter addressed to Wm. E. Garrison and others, in reply to a communication complimentary to him for his official course. Towards the end appears the following:

Last Spring, when the Legitimist Party had possession of this city and the larger portion of the Republic, as the Representative of the United States, I recognized it. When this party was dissolved and a union of both was completed, and sanctioned by a solemn treaty, a [illegible] Government, *de facto*, was formed, [illegible]

I believe with you, that under the circumstances any other course than the one pursued by me would have left American interests here in jeopardy. As the Minister of a great nation, I should have been derelict in the plain dictates of duty, and certainly, as a man, far deficient in self-respect.

The Walker Army—Promotions, &c.

[illegible]

The following promotions have taken place in Walker's army: [illegible]

Americans and Natives.

[illegible]

Celebration in Granada.

[illegible]

Improvements.

The inhabitants of the City of Granada have been [illegible]

Emigration from California to Nicaragua.

The *Alta California* says: We understand that the representatives of the [illegible] Republic have decided [illegible] from going for want of a suitable means of transportation. [illegible] can be gratified.

Another paper says: There are a large number desiring to go down to Nicaragua, but up to a late hour yesterday only [illegible] tickets had been sold. The parties were holding back for a reduction in the price of passage, which has been fixed for this steamer at $40. The *Cortes* carried down for $60. Most of those who are negotiating for tickets to Nicaragua are from the interior.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

We learn that about one hundred and twenty persons will go down to the Republic of Nicaragua to-day on the *Uncle Sam*, being about the number sailing on the *Sierra Nevada* and the *Cortes*. Among those who go to-day are Col. Alphonzo Sutter, with a company from the interior of nearly one hundred men. From this place the names of Messrs. [illegible] are enrolled, who are to be employed as clerks in the various departments of the Government on their arrival at Granada. Capt. Manovill, a Hungarian, and an officer under Kossuth in his native country, is also among the list of to-day. Mr. Manovill is an author of some celebrity, and in case his military services are not required, he may devote himself to some literary productions of the interesting country he is about visiting. Messrs. [illegible] of Marysville, are also of those who depart to-day. Most of the recruits that are at present leaving are from the interior of the State. We understand that a company from Stockton, under command of Capt. Quay, will also leave to-day.—*San Francisco Herald.*

CALIFORNIA.

Favorable Weather for Miners—Nicaragua Agent Under Arrest—Results of the Year.

The weather during the fortnight has been very favorable for miners and farmers. The *Sierra Citizen* estimated the value of one rain to that County at the rate of $50,000 per hour. The estimate may possibly be a correct one; at least, there are many small ravines which are dry except during heavy rains, and which yield great returns when water is plenty, but will not pay for working when a stream of water cannot be obtained on the spot.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, the weather throughout the State has been unusually cold. Ice has formed in San Francisco and Sacramento about half an inch in thickness, and much snow has fallen in the mining-mountain regions. In San Francisco the thermometer for several days has been in the neighborhood of thirty degrees Fahrenheit, which is the extreme limit of our Winter climate.

A warrant had been issued, in San Francisco, for the arrest and imprisonment of Col. J. C. Kewen, the Agent or Minister Plenipotentiary of the Nicaragua Republic for the city of San Francisco or the State of California. It is a matter of serious doubt whether the Colonel will submit to an arrest, as he unquestionably can throw himself back upon his reserved rights, under the provisions of the Consulate Convention, which provides that representatives of foreign governments are exempt from the proceedings had against Col. Kewen. The cause of the issue of this warrant is substantially as follows: A servant attached to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the Colonel is stopping, was somewhat inattentive to his duties, and insulting to him, and he gave him a slight chastisement, and the servant swore to an aggravated case of assault and battery, but his person showed no evidences of any abuse. Time will develop whether the Colonel will permit his person to be brought into the Recorder's Court.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"The year just closed has been one of the most prosperous to the State at large that has been experienced since this country became an integral part of the Union. In fact, it will be generally admitted that, considering all interests, the material growth of California has been more healthful and vigorous in 1855 than in any preceding year. The mines, which are still our chief reliance for national prosperity, have yielded steady and bountiful returns to judicious and persevering search, and consequently, the miners, as a class, are now enjoying a greater degree of pecuniary independence than any other body of laborers upon the face of the globe.

Gold mining and farming, thus far the only important productive interests of the State, having thriven during the past year, it naturally has followed that the trader and mechanic have shared in the general prosperity by exercising to profit their respective callings. The cities, towns, and the country generally, have been exempt from any heavy disaster from fire or flood, such as has often daunted the enterprising pioneer in former years. Thus, all interests have advanced alike with steady tread.

The statement of exports from San Francisco in 1855, shows besides, that at length we have become exporters of something besides gold dust and quicksilver. The concurrence of high prices for flour, wheat, barley and oats in a number of foreign markets, has enabled us to dispose of a portion of our surplus to advantage. Fully a million of dollars of our indebtedness abroad has been canceled with those necessaries of life, and the money itself retained at home.

"In one respect only do we regret that the summing up for the year is unsatisfactory. We allude to the small accession made to our population in excess of the departures by sea. The gain in 1855 from this source has been but scanty, and it would seem that unless some new means can be discovered to stimulate immigration, the progress of the State must, for many years, be slow. It is unlikely that crowds will rush again to California with the expectation of acquiring sudden wealth by mining, unless indeed new diggings of marvelous richness are discovered—an event which is scarcely possible—and were such an event to take place, it would be a very doubtful question whether the influx of population drawn hither by an allurement of that kind would work any substantial benefit to the State. The immigrants whom we need are stable, honest, hard-working men, who will come here resolved to make this country their home, and aid with strong arms to build it up."

On Wednesday six Indians were killed at the ranch of Major [illegible] in Butte County. It appears the Indians went to the mill of Major [illegible], and demanded flour, which was refused by the miller. The Indians became offended, used abusive language, and finally, having firearms, shot the miller in six different places, from the effects of which he died. The alarm was immediately given, and the Indians were dispatched, as above stated, only two of the number making their escape.

It is understood that a suit will soon be instituted for the possession of the celebrated Leidesdorff estate, for which the late Capt. Folsom held a deed from Anna Maria Sparks, who professed to be the mother of Leidesdorff. It is now stated that she was not, and a deed is on file in San Francisco from persons residing in Copenhagen, and professing to be heirs of Leidesdorff, transferring the entire estate to [illegible]

The exports of wheat from San Francisco during the year has been quite large, equivalent to 50,000 barrels of flour. Australia and New-York [illegible] of all principal markets for [illegible] The total [illegible] of wheat [illegible]

The United States Land [illegible] firmed the claim of the Catholic [illegible] Mission Church [illegible] Missions of California. Since then the claim made by Bishop Alemany, for one league of land [illegible] Mission, on behalf of the Christian Indians, has [illegible]

Marshal Henry and Gen. McDonald have been presented with gold medals, commemorative of the [illegible] gentlemen. The medals are six or eight times larger than [illegible] French [illegible] arms.

The bark [illegible] arrived at San Francisco from Sydney, Australia, and brought 140 fine merino sheep, for breeding. Mr. Warner, the importer, [illegible] died on the passage, leaving only 120 ewes and 10 rams of the lot.

The total number of Lynch-Law executions in California during the year was [illegible], of which 17 were on charge of murder, [illegible] charge of theft, 1 for rape, 1 for arson, and 2 Indians charged with being spies.

On the 24th December the entire regular Police force of San Francisco were discharged, and a small [illegible] to be a temporary special Police force.

During 1855 the passengers arriving by sea at San Francisco were [illegible], and those departing were [illegible] persons.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the morning of the 2d. It lasted [illegible] seconds.

The Legislature was to meet at Sacramento on the 7th inst., when the new Governor would be inaugurated.

Pedro, an Indian, convicted of murder, was executed according to statute, at San José, on the 21st of December.

The *Phare*, French journal, has become a daily [illegible] French paper in San Francisco.

The trial of Cora for the murder of Gen. Richardson was attracting great attention in San Francisco.

The whole amount of liabilities of insolvents in San Francisco last year was $8,377,[illegible]; total assets, only $1,519,175.

The losses by fire in San Francisco last year were $[illegible].

The gold exported during the year, as shown by the Custom-House books, was $[illegible].

The Branch Mint at San Francisco, after an annual settlement, was reopened on the 2d inst.

The Election of U. S. Senator.

From the Alta California.

Politicians are already busy in canvassing for the election of a U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the time for which Dr. Gwin was elected. The prominent candidates in the American Party are now understood to be Messrs. Crane, Foote, Marshall, [illegible], Peyton, and Dr. Hitchcock.

According to the best information at present there are in the Assembly fifty-five Americans, twenty-four Democrats, and one who claims to be a Whig. In the Senate there are [illegible] Americans, [illegible] Democrats and one Independent.

From this classification it will easily be seen that the American Party can elect a United States Senator, in case its members go into an election and are united upon a candidate. But there are other questions which will probably make a selection difficult. The American Party has been formed by a combination of Whigs and Democrats, and it is believed that jealousies will arise by which some portion of one party will refuse to coalesce with the other. Indeed, we hear already, that certain men who were originally Democrats, refuse to support Mr. Crane or any other decided Whig, and, in the same way, certain Whigs object to the election of Foote, or a man who was originally a strong Democrat.

It is probable (the Senate being so nearly equally divided) that the greatest difficulty in choosing a Senator will occur in that body; for the change of a single vote from the American to the Democratic Party might produce such a state of things that an election could not take place; from the mere refusal of Democratic members to go into a joint election Convention. At any rate, good judges think it is now almost impossible to elect a Senator from among the candidates whose names have gone before the public, for it is believed there is no other popular enough to concentrate 57 votes (the number necessary to elect) from the American Party. It is thought there will be unsatisfied spirits to destroy the balance of power, which, combined with the Democratic vote of both Houses, will defeat an election.

Operations of the San Francisco Mint in 1855.

DEPOSITS.	
Gold, ounces	[illegible]
Silver, ounces	[illegible]
COINAGE—GOLD.	
Coin	$[illegible]
Bars	[illegible]
Refined Bars	[illegible]
Total Gold Coinage	$[illegible]
Silver Coinage	164,075 00
Total Gold and Silver Coinage	$[illegible]

THE MINES.

New Gold Discoveries in Tuolumne—Quartz Veins, &c.

The Sonora *Democrat* says that great excitement exists on the South Fork of the Tuolumne in regard to new discoveries that have been made in that region. The editor visited the spot, and found it to be a spur very similar in appearance to the famed Table Mountain of this vicinity. It presents, however, none of the abrupt promontories which characterize the latter; but the general appearance, formation and strata bear evidence of relationship. The same volcanic deposits on the surface, and the same sedimentary clay appears, which are here regarded as an unerring index of the existence of gold beneath. A large number of shafts are being sunk, and several tunnels have been started in this mountain. The excitement just at this time is the result of gold having been found by one of the tunneling companies on the north side of the mountain. The gold is very similar in appearance and quality to that taken from Table Mountain proper.

Coon Hollow is a mining locality in the immediate suburbs of Placerville, long noted for its valuable gold deposits. An immense ridge is being leveled down, mostly by hydraulic power, and the gold saved in sluices by the ordinary mode. There are a great number of these, and their accumulated waste waters, after leaving the sluices, form a stream of muddy water, sand and gravel. Mr. Sprague, though working no claim, conducts this water through a set of sluices containing riffles, false bottoms and quicksilver, and with no other labor or cost than renewing his false bottoms as often as they wear out, say once in a month or two, actually realizes from one to two hundred dollars per month, thus securing a handsome gold yield, without possessing a mining claim, and with no injustice to any one, as he only saves what others permit to run to waste.

Up in the mountains the snow is proving somewhat of a hindrance to mining operations, but there is encouraging news from the country about Alpha, Omega and Gold Hill. At the former place, four companies commenced washing on the 2d inst., *one of which took out nearly $300 in a few hours.* An extensive tunnel has just been completed in that place, 375 feet in length, running completely through the hill. The tunnel is supplied with a flume which has a grade of fifteen inches to the box. The opening was made through the bedrock, and blasting for upwards of 200 feet was found necessary. The snow at that point is still at a level of from two to three feet.

The extensive preparation, says the Nevada *Democrat*, which has been made throughout the mining region, leads to the belief that *the coming season will be unequaled by any previous product of California harvesting.* No district has been idle, and ditching, tunneling, and other necessary improvements have been rapidly carried forward during the Summer and Fall. The rains have now fairly commenced.

Capt. Maltby, who arrived in Stockton on the 19th, from Kern River, furnishes the following items from Tulare and Kern River. Some companies on the Hog-eye and Louisiana Gulches were making from $6 to $8 per day to the hand. The bulk of the mining is now done on these gulches. Quartz mining, at some future day, will be carried on very extensively. Veins are being developed daily, which, in point of richness, will compare favorably with any in the State. Capt. Keys' vein has proved to be exceedingly rich. During the past fortnight the rock has yielded as high as sixteen cents per pound. Capt. Maltby's vein is very extensive and also valuable. A company is now organizing in San Francisco, to work a rich vein recently discovered. The quartz veins are all on Kern River. There are at present five stores in the neighborhood of the mines, [illegible] Flour is selling at $17 50 per 100 pounds, and Bacon 40 cents per pound.

The Georgetown *News* says that the Orleans Tunnel Co., Jones' Hill, realized clear of expenses from the labor of four drifters, during one month's time, ending Dec. 20, $[illegible]. That amount was taken from a small drift run through the claims for the purpose of opening the same for carrying on successful operations. After the ground shall have been properly opened the shareholders estimate the net proceeds a day at twenty-four ounces, or $[illegible] per week. On last Saturday alone, these famous [illegible] ounces of gold.

Table Mountain is described by a correspondent as follows:

"On the top or surface of the Mountain there are [illegible] black or blackish [illegible] compact, and extremely hard substance. In some parts of the Mountain this material changes its character, and is found

[illegible] went to Lake Valley [illegible]

[illegible] where it had been lapped with raw hide.) That is the gun Kelly took from the house after the murder; Free took the knife from the same place; we got $[illegible] in the cabin, part of which we spent, and the balance we divided at Rancheria; left Lake Valley and started for Carson Valley; about [illegible] this side of the summit of the mountains we met an emigrant train, and concluded to rid ourselves of the gun, as we deemed it unwise to pack it into the settlement. Free hid the gun under a flat rock in a little valley near the top of the Sierras; we returned and went to Rancheria, and thence to Fiddletown, where Free gave the knife to a Mr. Burgeon, a resident in the vicinity; after committing the murder we took the blankets we had sold for the whisky; Kelly had a double-barreled shot-gun, which he disposed of at Slippery Ford."

It is said that Wilson gave this evidence in the coolest possible manner, as though he were relating a pleasant story, and, instead of having the air and appearance of a repentant man, [illegible] to make a hero of himself. In his [illegible] explanation he stated that the object of himself and Free and Kelly in going to the mountains, was "to get money by murder and robbery."

Cruise of Revenue Cutter Jefferson Davis.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. Wm. C. Pease, left Port Townsend on the [illegible] ult., on a cruise down the Straits of Juan de Fuca, to look after the Indians in that quarter. Dungeness, Port Discovery, and Neah Bay are places to be visited by the cutter.

A number of the Fort Simpson Indians now on Vancouver's Island are ready and willing to come over and join the whites in the war against the Klickitats, but their services are not needed. It is the particular object of Captain Pease to prevent any of these Indians from coming into the territory.

The Chinese Law.

The Coloma *Argus* says that the receipts in the Treasury of Eldorado County from foreign miners, exclusive of per centage and the portion paid the State, amounted in [illegible]. On the 1st October, the increased license law went into operation, since which the monthly receipts have diminished one-third, in spite of the most strenuous efforts to collect.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Filibusters at Cape St. Lucas—Dissatisfied Troops, &c.

The commander of the troops of the bark *Archibald Gracie* landed at Cape St. Lucas, in military uniform, and demanded possession of Lower California in the name of Alvarez. He and his party, consisting of about 30 men, were taken prisoners, and were taken to La Paz, where they remained in a starving condition. They were trying to charter a vessel at Mazatlan to take provisions, but had not succeeded.

When the *Guillotti* left, the American Consul had departed for the city of Mexico on some private business.

We learn, from different sources, that the Mexican troops stationed at Santa Thomas are becoming dissatisfied on account of their small allowance of food and lack of pay, the Government having delayed to forward [illegible] money with which to purchase them, and the commandant is obliged to use great precautions to prevent his men deserting, but notwithstanding his vigilance numbers are constantly escaping across the line, and a guard of fifteen or twenty men were to be stationed in the immediate vicinity to intercept runaways.

Gen. Blancarte, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces in Lower California, has issued a proclamation revoking the order made by Lieut. [illegible], some months since, prohibiting foreigners crossing the line. The General accuses [illegible] of having overstepped his instructions, and annuls all orders he may have issued relative to foreigners crossing into Lower California.

We have intelligence from Fort Yuma to the 14th December, by which we learn that all was quiet and prosperous on the Colorado. The new steamer *Colorado* had been completed and had arrived at the Fort.

The survey of public land on the Colorado has been completed.

OREGON.

Progress of the Indian War.

Dates from Oregon are from Portland to Dec. 20, and Dallas to Dec. 12. Great anxiety was felt as to the progress of hostilities in the Walla Walla country, between the whites under Col. Kelly and the Indians.

Since the evening of the 3d of December nothing had been heard from the command of Col. Kelly at Walla Walla. The dispatch from Col. Kelly to Adjutant Farrar stated that the volunteer force would be at Walla-Walla on the morning of the 3d, and it was reported the Indians had gathered there one thousand strong to give battle to the whites. It was expected that an express would have reached the Dalles several days ago, with intelligence of the arrival of Col. Kelly at Walla-Walla, and of the nature of his reception there by the Indians. It is apprehended that Col. Kelly has sent an express to the Dalles with dispatches, but that the messenger has been intercepted by scouts from the main body of the enemy. Last evening Adjutant Farrar, acting upon this impression, sent out an express, with four well-mounted men, to Walla-Walla. It is to be hoped the little party may safely arrive at the place of their destination.

Capt. Hayden, of company C, who had been out in the direction of the Warm Springs, with his company, returned to Fifteen-mile Creek, bringing in a band of twenty-eight Indian prisoners, a quantity of cattle and quite a band of horses. These Indians profess great friendship and fidelity to the whites [illegible] and has turned them over to Farrar. Capt. Hayden found several caches yesterday, containing peas, salmon, bread, roots and trinkets, in large quanti-

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of the [illegible] Consul at [illegible]

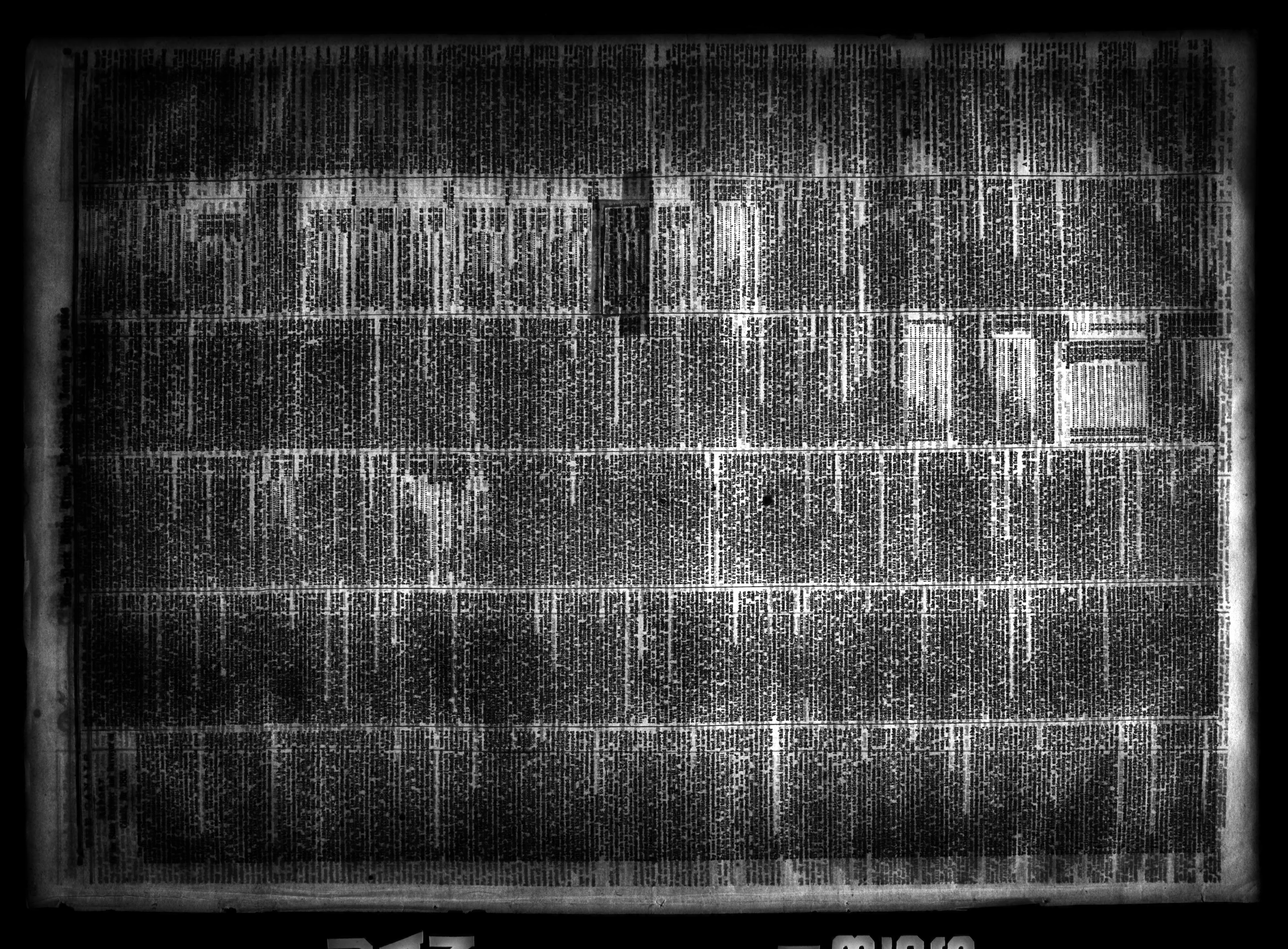
[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]



[illegible] … NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES … [illegible]

… A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the … of Hon. George M. Dallas to … the London Mission.

… by the Star of the West. … of the West, at this port yesterday, … in possession at once of important intelligence from Nicaragua and two weeks' later … from California. The Central American … the Pacific tidings in interest and importance. We give up an unusual amount of … It will be noticed from the … in the language employed by the official … of Gen. Walker, that that celebrated … and now … Nicaragua—politically, mercantilely, agriculturally, and very little territorially. The material under his command … powerful, and important accessions … are promised by sundry significant movements in California. But, in the midst of this pacific temper of affairs, there is … of trouble. Dissensions in the Nicaraguan Cabinet, originating in the Honduras … question, have gone to such a pitch … the resignation of Gen. Jerez, Minister of Foreign Relations, who favors invasion in order to help Cabañas; and it is reported that two other Ministers have pursued a similar course. *El Nicaraguense*, speaking in behalf of the Government, expresses strong … the action of Gen. Jerez, and … the peaceable disposition of the new … These official expressions of … are pleasant reading, if not so very … to ardent fillibusters who pant for … Improvements are taking place in the city of Granada—streets laid out, declivities … planned, and civilization generally advancing. Walker inaugurates a new … are passed upon the refusal of our Government to recognize Col. French; but Mr. Wheeler, in response to a complimentary letter from the citizens of Nicaragua, justifies himself in recognizing the … Government.

The California *Budget* notices the shipment of a million and a quarter in specie, yet to arrive by the *George Law*. The steamer of yesterday had $[illegible]. The Gold news is very excellent; new veins have been discovered in … and the working of the placers is … by the recent rains. Some extraordinary instances of good fortune at the mines are recorded; while the journals congratulate the country that much of the gold is now kept at home, because the State pays a large share of the … in agricultural products. The election of a United States Senator was … great attention, and was the leading … topic. The Know-Nothings have a … majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and it is stated that no less than seven American candidates are in the field; among them is Ex-Senator Foote. The Branch Mint in San Francisco reports for the past year a gold coinage of over $20,000,000. A large portion of the San Francisco papers is occupied by the annual tables relating to the events of 1855; the rapid progress of the State is pictured in them in a satisfactory manner.

In Oregon, the Indian troubles continue to excite anxiety and alarm; but no definite information is to be added to the accounts previously received.

From the Sandwich Islands, we have intelligence of the death of Hon. George M. Chase, United States Consul at Lahaina. The treaty with France was under discussion.

Outrage at the Capitol.

The ink was scarcely dry in the paragraph which we penned yesterday, alluding to the gross insult of the President towards Senator Hale, when the telegraph announces the more … and ruffianly, but certainly not more … conduct of Mr. Rust, of Texas, towards Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church … ruffianly attempts of a faction that … held the sway in the councils of … will not result in any harm to the … good government. We do … doctrine of doing … but if evil must come, we … The outrages … in his Official Message, … but yesterday enacted in Cincinnati in enforcing the Fugitive Slave law, the in-… prolonged … of Congress, and this brutal assault by a member of Congress on an unoffending journalist for daring to express his opinion of public men and measures, will rouse the North to the necessity of protecting itself against the lawless encroachments of an unprincipled faction that is enraged by opposition and rendered ferocious by the prospect of a loss of the political power which it has so long engrossed and abused.

Postal Reform—The New Movement.

If the prosperity of a good cause may be argued from the commercial and social respectability of those embarked in it, Postal Reform ought certainly to have success. The meeting at the Exchange on Monday was of such respectabilities. The speeches were respectable; the resolutions moderately respectable; the committee of action appointed eminently respectable. There was an exhibition of much public spirit and enterprise, of very considerable good sense, and the promise of precisely that volcanic energy requisite to the forging and finishing of a great measure of reform. Where are such things found more abundantly than on Wall-street and South-street? Having said thus much for the meeting, we shall beg the permission of the worthy chairman to speak briefly to the resolutions; doing so with a perfect knowledge that Mr. Pliny Miles, on whom fell the mantle of the indefatigable Bates, as the prophet and propagandist of Postal Reform, is one of the auditory, and the probable author of the resolutions under discussion.

The first of the half-dozen declares in favor of two cents upon letters, and a proportionable charge for the transportation of printed matter. If the charge of two cents is to be regardless of the weight of the letter, very clearly the change will never meet the approval of postal authorities. The present arrangement is the perfection of justice and equity, compared with a system by which John Doe's *billet-doux*, weighing one-fourth of an ounce, is taxed as heavily as Richard Roe's envelope, covering two pounds avoirdupois, of legal documents, or Miss Bluesock's MS., of a fresh sensation story addressed to a New-York publisher. The resolution says nothing of limitation by weight, or otherwise; was the omission intentional, or an oversight? Why any charge at all? Why is the Post-Office Department selected from all others, as the one to enforce the unpopular system of direct taxation? The Executive, the Judiciary, the Legislature, the Army, the Navy, the Custom-House, of the country are sustained from the general revenue of Government; why not the Post-Office? But granting the prematurity of these views, two cents is certainly an inconvenient figure to choose as the rate for a half-ounce letter. It is to be regretted that at the period when three cents was fixed upon as the charge, the opinion of a very large number in favor of two and a half cents had not prevailed. The three-cent coin is an anomaly in our decimal system, tending to perpetuate the nuisance of the Spanish currency. Its multiples approach near enough to sixpences, shillings and quarters, to render it interchangable with them; and prolong the existence of the abuse, so rife among traders, of pricing all articles by the Spanish scale, in order to defraud the buyers of the paltry difference. Had the rate of postage and the coin been fixed at two-and-a-half cents, the call for postal reform would be less urgent, and the symmetry of our coinage preserved. A two-cent coin must, of course, accompany a two-cent scale of postage, unless that cumbrous and awkward thing, the cent, be multiplied infinitely; a dispensation very little better than the iron currency of Lycurgus, a dollar's worth of which it required one ass power to transport. We thus introduce a fresh anomaly into the system, where the only proper innovation is the quarter-dime. It is true, the coin may be dispensed with, if the present plan of compulsory prepayment by stamp be retained; but against such compulsory prepayment our reformers, in resolution IV., pronounce decidedly. Even in that plan the inconvenience in regard to change which annoys us now, in the purchase of three-cent stamps, would still be found to exist, though certainly in a minor degree. We see, therefore, no prospect of any wiser change than from three to two-and-a-half cents; if the reduction be thought too little, lower it at once to one cent, with prepayment by stamp requisite; and the postal system will, in that particular, approach as near as may be to perfection.

The project of sub-offices, and a better system of letter-carriage in large towns, as set forth in the second resolution, has been chronically advocated in these columns. Why such system of service should be gratuitous, while mail transportation is not, we cannot see with the same clearness as the writer. The best we can reasonably ask is that some fair proportion be established between the two charges. Nor, under resolution III., do we see why the much-needed money order system should be limited within $25, and confined to the larger offices. It is among the minor offices that it is most needed; and the limitation of amount will only oblige the remitter to multiply his letters and orders, in order to mail a sum as much beyond the limitation as he may desire. The reason offered by the gentleman proposing the resolves, for supporting resolution IV., strikes us as unsatisfactory. Of a Sunday, he argues, he may desire to mail a letter, and cannot for want of a stamp. He therefore opposes compulsory prepayment. With the morality of Sunday letter-writing, Sunday mails, and mail trains, we have nothing to do; but it would be better to state the case more broadly by saying the writer may have neither stamp nor money about him, and so must retain his letter a day longer. But whether it would be wise to forego a great no-credit principle in postal matters, to accommodate a forgetful gentleman, who has neglected to provide a stamp or three pence, against the contingencies of the Sabbath, is a question of easy decision. We should say, decidedly, not. Resolution V., requiring the return of Dead Letters, "unopened, if possible," to the writers, is very well; but in what cases they can be returned without opening, we are at a loss to discover. Resolution VI., and last, proposes that the Government pay the postage on matter … purposes. What is the difference whether the draft on the Treasury be specifically for franked matter, or, as at present, to make up for deficiencies in Post-Office revenues resulting from the freedom of such stuff? The proposed reform is a play upon words. The change—if change were possible—should fall nowhere short of a total abolition of the franking privilege.

In commenting thus upon this programme of reformation, we do so in no unfriendly spirit. We recognize to the full the value of the movement, and the momentum it must receive from the distinguished names identified with it. But, in their zeal for better things, is it not possible that the platform of operations has not been maturely examined, and that in it there may be timber it will never do to trust so weighty a matter upon? No more serious injury can be inflicted upon a cause than to sustain it upon fallacious principles, or attempt its cure with ineffective and empirical remedies. It will be high time to go ahead when we are certainly right.

General Walker and his Purposes.

The article which we copy from the official paper of the Walker Government in Nicaragua, in reply to or by way of comment on the refusal of Mr. Marcy to recognize Minister French, and the subsequent proceedings of our District-Attorney to arrest the departure of the supposed fillibusters by the *Northern Light*, will attract attention. If not from the pen of Gen. Walker—which is more than probable—it is evidently put forth under his eye and approval. The argument is, that the present Administration in Nicaragua is not only the Government *de facto* but *de jure*; that Walker and his party only came to the assistance of the opposition to the late Government; that they conquered a peace; that a treaty of amity and resignation and recognition was signed by the late rulers, and that, to all intents and purposes, there is now no other Government in existence. Consequently, the accredited Minister of Nicaragua was entitled to be received. The interference of the United States authorities, through Mr. McKeon, is treated as a high-handed departure from the precedent in our own case during the Revolution, when France recognized the Government of the revolted and united Colonies under the Declaration of Independence, which recognition was followed by a treaty of peace with the mother country in 1783. The article is well written, and the reasoning sustained with a fair degree of ability. The attention to which both are entitled will probably be measured by the increased respect which the world will entertain for the Walker Government, since it has shown its moral as well as its physical power to sustain itself.

There is a pretty high-toned reply put forth in the same article in regard to the pretext upon which the authorities at Washington sought to arrest the *Northern Light*, on the ground that this steamer was carrying off men whose purpose was to colonize Central America, in derogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The difference between colonists and emigrants is claimed to be a broad one, and the right to arrest the latter is held to be no better than the arrest of the same number of passengers booked for Great Britain, and stopping temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Without expressing an opinion upon these points, we may be permitted to refer to the general tenor of the present Nicaraguan news, as indicative of an established footing by General Walker and his Government at Granada. They have evidently turned their attention to the material improvement of the country. The city is said to have been laid off, American fashion, into regular streets and ground plots; docks are to be erected; the harbor improved; and all the facilities of commerce on the lake, of which *Granada is the chief, if not the only harbor*, are to be cared for. The accessions to Walker's force from California and the Atlantic side are *said to have enlarged the number of Anglo-Saxon* fighting men under his auspicies to eight hundred and fifty. Further large reinforcements are said to be making ready at San Francisco and Sacramento. But it, seems that the General-in-chief means to turn the thoughts of his new volunteers on peace. Their swords are to be turned into plough shares, and their spears (or bayonets) into pruning hooks. He will study war no more until the occasion or emergency calls for it. His first purpose will be to establish the State of Nicaragua in peace, prosperity, and commercial and agricultural importance. He will neither anticipate nor force a Central American Republic of States. If Honduras, or San Salvador, or Guatemala, or Costa Rica, desire to join political fortunes with Nicaragua, they will be left free to do so, in a quiet way, and by the common consent of their people or established Government. He will neither turn nor overturn existing dynasties in these States. The changes or union of *power will be left to manifest destiny.*

These advices put a new phase on the Walker enterprise. Its mission, with the alliance and friendly offices of the Nicaragua Transit Company, now looms up as one of peace and commerce, of agriculture and mining—in short, of American progress. That this will invite, in a more powerful measure than the prospect of martial conquest, in the other departments of Central America, emigration from California and the Atlantic States, is quite probable. Nor do we see that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, under such an invitation, can much longer stand in the way. Our own Government has already shaken off the responsibility of colonizing Central America. Does it further devolve upon them to arrest peaceable emigration to the State of Nicaragua? Doubtful. But, whether good faith to Great Britain demands such interference or not, the chances are that many of our Atlantic people will go. The Pacific boys, to the number of five or six hundred, have already gone, and more mean to go.

A Missing Ship.

On the 3d of last December the bark *Amelia* left Port-au-Prince, in company with the bark *Clara Windsor* and the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, the first two for this port and the latter for Nicaragua. The *Clara Windsor* arrived here on the 17th of December, but the *Amelia* has not since been heard of, and serious fears are very naturally entertained for her safety. The *Amelia* was taken possession of by the Captain of the *Saratoga*, on account of the suspicious nature of her cargo—it being composed of firearms and munitions of war, and two officers were placed in charge of her, the senior being Lieut. Wheeler, of Baltimore, and the other Lieutenant Ebben, son of Henry Ebben, Esq., of this City. There are various conjectures as to the possible causes of the non-appearance of the missing bark, the most hopeful being that she may have been wrecked upon some of the numerous islands which lie in her course from Port-au-Prince to this City; and it has been suggested that the Government should dispatch a steamer to search for the missing bark, and, as the *Arctic* steamer is lying at the Navy all ready to start in pursuit of fillibusters, we should say that the Secretary of the Navy could not put her to a better use than to send her in search of the *Amelia*.

Mason and Bergmann's Matinee.

The third *matinée* of Messrs. Mason and Bergmann's series came off yesterday, at Dodworth's Salon, before a large and fashionable audience. The programme contained five pieces. Commenced with Mozart's quartette, No. 4, in E flat, for stringed instruments, played by Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergmann. This agreeable work was rendered with a good deal of nicety, and a just discrimination of effects, but it seemed to us that the time was taken too slow throughout, and especially in the two first movements. We are aware that the ear has become vitiated of late, by the increased *tempo* which all executants give to the works of the old masters. But this quartette was, we think, taken slower than the composer intended. The graceful stateliness of the *minuetto* was, however, admirably rendered, as clearly, elegantly and boldly as the steps of the great dames who of old figured to its measures. The first violin was finely in tune throughout, and the other instruments supported it with vigorous ability. The many points of excellence which Mr. Bergmann's party of players possess, were better developed in this work of Mozart's, than in any of its predecessors we have heard.

The feature of the *matinée* was a trio by a new composer, Anton Rubinstein. It is one of the best characteristics of Messrs. Mason and Bergmann's series that they are not satisfied with the ordinary levies on Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart and the old masters, but carry chamber music a step further than it has yet gone in New-York by playing the best works of the most promising young composers of the day. Thus, on a previous occasion, we were introduced to a fine and, in many respects, remarkable trio by Brahms—the same that has since carried consternation into the camp of the Bostonians. On the present occasion we were favored with a taste of Mr. Rubinstein's quality. Mr. Rubinstein is a Russian, quite young, highly gifted, thoroughly cultivated. He has from a child been a remarkable performer on the piano-forte, for which instrument he has written some pieces. Of his other works we know but little, although he is said to have written largely for orchestra, &c. The trio played yesterday is admirable. Its proportions are so exact, its elaboration so artistic, and its design so clear, that we are quite sure Mr. Rubinstein is no novice in this form of composition. We have seldom listened to a new work that satisfied us so completely. The opening movement (*Allegro con fuoco*) is a masterpiece of clear, healthy, vigorous inspiration and, will bear favorable comparison with any similar work of any master. The subsequent adagio is not so good either in subject or treatment, but it presents some phrases of decided originality. The *presto* which follows is especially brilliant for the piano-forte, and the *Allegro finale* has the same advantage. Neither of these movements however can be compared with the first. They lack the decided originality and largeness, and are obviously filled up with greater effort. They display the pianist to advantage, but do not give the stringed instruments much chance of distinguishing themselves; they are like poor relations, a little in the way. Taken as a whole, the trio is a work that must make its way in the world of art. It realizes so much that it can scarcely be said to be promising, but it indicates in an unmistakable manner that Rubinstein is already one of the advanced lights of the age. The performance of this work was excellent, especially that of Mr. Mason in the very laborious piano partition. The latter gentleman also played a couple of solos in a very effective and artistic manner.

Miss Brainerd—one of the most enjoyable concert singers in New-York—sang a couple of pieces in a very delicious manner, and was encored. The substituted song was too flimsy for such an occasion.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Opening of a Fine New School (No. 48) in the Twentieth Ward.

There was a great crowd, yesterday, in the new School-house No. 48, (situated in Twenty-eighth-street,) near the Sixth avenue, to witness its formal opening. It is a beautiful building, which cost $55,000, and must, of course, be a first-class affair. Commissioner Boltis M. Fowler, Chairman of the Twentieth Ward Local Board, acted as presiding officer of the meeting, which was held in the large upper hall. The attendance consisted of a class of girls from the Thirty-fifth-street School, (No. 33,) parents of children who are hereafter to attend the new school, City teachers, friends of education generally, and several distinguished strangers. An opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Rankin. Music followed. Then Mr. Andrew H. Greene, the new President of the Board of Education, delivered a very happy address upon the progressive history of the Schools of New-York, starting with the first teacher of the first public school in the City, and reproducing several very curious records of his and his immediate successor's quaint experience. Dr. Frank Tuthill followed. Rev. Mr. Rankin came next, recognizing in the City's children its jewels, and exhorting to a fair setting and careful polishing by them. Col. T. B. Thorpe spoke next; he thought the country quite safe, and showed how much more surely its schools than its battlements made it so. Rev. Dr. Burchard, after much wandering in noted lands abroad, affirmed that no sight there so delighted and comforted him as a vision of one of our capital Schools, when in full blast. Judge Beebe grieved that his pathetics, on which he so prides himself, had all been anticipated. So he detailed, very humorously, his experience as a schoolmaster, when he "boarded round," had doughnuts and turkey every meal, and slept on seven beds in the farm-house parlor, as the masters used to do. Superintendents Bulkley of Brooklyn and Randall of New-York, in brief and sober speeches, thrust home a good many things for hearers to think of at their leisure. Mr. Farnham deprecated corporeal punishment. Commissioner Shannon, of the Twenty-second Ward, urged the necessity of establishing such a Free Academy for Girls as the Boys now enjoy, and Com. Fowler in a pertinent anecdote brought this part of the programme to an end. But good as most of the speeches were, it would have been a very dull entertainment to have listened so long to them consecutively without the aid of music. This was furnished by the class of young ladies in fine style, led and assisted by Mr. Coburn and Mr. Nash on the piano. Judge Waterbury, the Chairman of the Building Committee, unfortunately was sick, and Gen. Scott who was expected was unable to get in. The whole affair passed off handsomely, and we only regretted that the audience had not an opportunity to judge of the calibre of the Principal of the School by hearing him speak. People, on such occasions, delight to magnify the dignity of the teacher's profession. A very proper way of putting his dignity upon exhibition, is to give him a chance at such times. Cut any one else off the programme, but not him. Especially forbid his modesty to excuse him. We annex a description of this noble building:

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 48.

The grounds are 100 by 110 feet, and it is designed to enlarge them fifteen feet on each side if the adjoining property can be obtained. The building is lofty and imposing in its external appearance. Furnaces and heating apparatus have been carefully built and put up with reference to the risks that grow out of their hasty construction. They were furnished from the "Novelty Works." The play grounds occupy the entire area, with the exception of a small space on the front, devoted to a series of rooms—a trustees' room, a library room, a teachers' reception room, and a room for the north-east corner for the Janitor's family. The play grounds are flagged, and special provision is made for the primary children. It struck us that doors hung within the piers on which the house stands, to shut out the snow and rain from the play grounds in bad weather, would be an improvement. There are four substantial hydrants within the walls of the building, and the stairways and approaches are made very convenient and safe in all respects. The general plan of the structure is somewhat different from that of any other house yet erected. It was well considered by the architect, Mr. Jackson, and reflects much credit upon his professional taste and skill.

The Primary Department occupies the first floor above the ground, about eight feet, and has eight class-rooms, which seat 564, distributed as follows: two seat 65 each; two seat 68 each; two seat 69 each; two seat 77 each.

The main room is divided by sliding-doors; the front part (furnished with chairs and desks) will seat 128 pupils. The rear is occupied by a gallery, which will seat 348. The furniture is very substantial, of a good pattern, and presents a very neat and tasteful appearance. There are bookcases and closets in all the class-rooms, and the main rooms of the Primary and Girls' Departments for clothing and other needful purposes.

In the Girls' Department there are eight class-rooms, two of which seat 80 pupils; two 80; two 65, and two 60 each. The rooms are seated with settees, as is the usual method in our new schools. The main room is divided by sliding-doors—forming two class-rooms in the rear, furnished with settees, which will seat 70 pupils each. The front part of the main room is furnished with chairs and desks for writing, drawing, and similar exercises, and will seat 140 pupils, or a total of 440. The whole arrangement in this department is excellent, and presents a very pleasing and elegant effect.

The Boys' department has six class rooms, furnished with desks and chairs, on the upper floor. The capacity of the class-rooms is as follows: Two will seat 60, two 30, and two 45 pupils each. The main room is furnished with 80 settees, and will seat eight pupils each, or 650 or 700 in all. There is one room used for supplies, as there are no large bookcases in this department. There is another similar room, which is fitted up with drawing desks for the use of both the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools. All the class-rooms in each department are arranged with gas. Also the main rooms, &c. The main room in the boys' school is designed for the assemblage of both departments together when desirable, also for lectures to the Evening Schools.

There are pianos in both Grammar Schools, and there is to be one in the Primary immediately.

There are bells, whistles and speaking tubes connecting with each department and to the Janitor's quarters. The class-rooms and gallery will seat altogether 1,600 pupils, and the main rooms nearly 100 more.

There are registered, to the present time, in the Boys' Grammar School, 200 pupils; in the Girls' Grammar School 200, and in the Primary 250 pupils, and the school promises to fill up rapidly. The following is the list of teachers appointed in the different Departments:

Male Department—J. H. Partridge, Principal, assisted by Edwin Spafard, Dayton W. Searle, Wm. M. Adams, Patrick Kiernan, James A. Tracy.

Female Department—Isabella Hill, Henrietta Dutch, Martha E. Johnson, Emma L. Thompson, Amanda Edmonds, Mary Ann Conover, Caroline Kopper.

Primary Department—Eliza A. Ebbets, C. A. Pier, Eliza M. Dyke, Frances A. Lincoln, Martinje B. Roome, Rosalie Blum, Emily Agar.

This fine school-house was contracted for in June, 1854, and commenced and nearly completed during that year—Judge Waterbury being Chairman of the Building Committee. The first appropriation was $21,000 for the mason work and carpenter work. The heating, furnishing and extras have raised the total cost to about $55,000. It was intended to open the school early in the year of 1855, when a full corps of teachers were appointed, but, owing to a combination of circumstances, a delay of nearly a year has taken place.

Mr. James Monteith was originally appointed as Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, and Edward Bush Vice-Principal. Before it opened Mr. M. was tendered, and he accepted, a Professorship in the Twenty-second Ward. Mr. Bush has just been appointed Principal of No. 18, in Brooklyn.

☞ In an evening school in the Fifteenth Ward we found a well-dressed and intelligent young Japanese brought here by Commodore Perry, and at present cared for by Government orders. His name in English is Daniel Keech. The Japanese characters accompanying we spare our readers.

☞ The young ladies of Grammar School No. 43 Allen-street are bound to have a piano. To get it they have a concert to-night in the Tabernacle.

THE HOOP FEVER;

OR,

The Perils of a Petticoat on Fulton Ferry.

We have ocular proof that there are several alarming cases of hoop fever in this City, and more than one that gives good cause for serious misapprehensions, in the neighboring city of Brooklyn. There is no longer any virtue in concealment. The hoop fever is spreading frightfully. It is worse, even now, than the hen fever was at its crisis. Yes; the most ambitious hen could not with comfort, convenience, or utility, cover a moiety of the area which the most delicately formed female occupies, when afflicted with this terrible disease. With our mind upon Arnason's treatment of this malady, we have watched its rise and progress with both our eyes, and with considerable interest, but not without hope that a grain of common sense would put it down, or at least confine it within bearable bounds. That hope is fled. It went off in company with a hoop of Astronomical proportions, on one of the Fulton Ferry-boats, on Friday afternoon.

As we have said, it was about the hour of noon. There are several nice young men who will never forget it. A public sleigh came dashing down to the ferry-house on the Brooklyn side, and in it there was something huge and black and round. If it had been white, or even yellow, it would have passed, at *distance, for a defunct balloon.* But no. In all its vastness and rotundity, it was black as the blackest cloud that ever belched lightning down upon a ship at sea, or rolled its majestic thunders over trembling *villages. It was not a defunct balloon. It was* not a thunder-cloud. It was vast and black and round. *As it approached the station,* the head of a female was discernible, and appeared as if attached to a portion of it. The only simile that occurs to us as capable of conveying an idea of the appearance, is a sugar hogshead and a lad looking out of it, after he has eaten all he can and desires to escape unobserved by the grocer. It came yet nearer. The sleigh stopped suddenly, causing the head to occupy a position on the top of the magnitude. By some internal and curious motive power, the magnitude moved, and when it left the sleigh it became vaster and rounder and blacker than before. Becoming satisfied that there was at least a portion of a lady on its top, and that from inflation or some other equally powerful agency, the magnitude was progressing rapidly to a standard of development heretofore unknown even to medical men and the fathers of large families of sturdy children, we began to fear that the lady would go up before her time; and feeling that the world has no pretty faces to spare, were about to prick the magnitude, with a view to procuring a collapse, and thereby saving the lady, when we discovered (for the first time) a lady's arms and hands, and that one of them held fast to a neat young man, weighing (he wore tights) about 95 pounds, avoirdupois. Observing that the lady considered him a dead-weight and used him as such, we were, notwithstanding the slightness of his qualification, even for such a place, very much relieved. The magnitude moved on. It seemed to float just above the surface. It sailed down the centre of the bridge, leading to the boat. The lady was on the top and the young-man-dead-weight steadying it on one side. When near the boat a strong current of air came through the passage. We were alarmed. So were the boat-man and several others. The magnitude enlarged, and in spreading, came near pushing the young-man-dead-weight off his feet. The lady grasped the young-man-dead-weight still firmer by his hand. The enlarging magnitude pushed out his feet until he was at a useless angle. The magnitude began to rise. So did the lady. So did the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle. A moment more and the magnitude, the lady and the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle, would be,

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

There was running to and fro and many cries of "Save them." The gate-keeper left his post, and while away a newsboy ran through without paying. The people in the boat ran out and said, "Oh!" The pilot cried, "Stop her," but no one knew what valve to touch; and the magnitude and the lady, and the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle, were rising, rising, up, up; slowly, but surely upward. It was now full five feet from the bridge, and it was going up, up, slowly but surely upward. So large was the magnitude, that at that height the lady could not be seen, except by those at a distance. The young-man-dead-weight was struggling ineffectually, at a useless angle. The magnitude was going up, up, slowly but surely upward. A gentleman in a slouched hat [and brigand cloak] called for a boat-hook. A deck hand seized the boat-hook, but could not catch the [illegible]. Despair was in every face. The magnitude was [illegible] above the surface from the bridge, and it was going up up, slowly but surely upward; and with it was going the lady and the young-man-dead-weight, struggling at a useless angle. Suddenly another deck hand appeared. Heroism was in his face and a boat-hook was in his hand. He made a gallant effort and stuck the boat-hook in the magnitude. There was a sound as when pent-up air escapes. The magnitude was poised for a moment; then it began to come down, down, slowly but surely down. All breathed freer. The wind whistled through the rent made by the boat-hook; and the magnitude and the lady, and the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle, were coming down, down, slowly but surely down. At length they came down, down, down, slowly and safely down. The young-man-dead-weight felt the bridge with his feet, and the lady, in reply to numerous anxious inquiries, said she felt better. Two tall gentlemen with long arms, reached out and conducted her on board the boat. She desired to be escorted to the front cabin. Here again there was trouble. The boat with the wide passage between the cabins had gone out while she was going up, and the one on which she was, would not admit of more than two stout men abreast, between the wheelhouses and the inner side of the passage. The magnitude was not as large as before the air escaped, but it was still no ordinary magnitude. The lady thought she could squeeze through. The two tall gentlemen led the way. The lady made a gallant rush at the pass. The magnitude collapsed, or rather changed its form; but there, when at mid-way it refused to go on. The lady made several ineffectual efforts to go on, and said "Oh, dear me sus!" quite distinctly. The two tall gentlemen stretched forth their hands, and, by dint of much straining forward, the lady succeeded in [illegible] them. They pulled as vigorously as safety seemed to permit, without avail. The magnitude was wedged. At length, (there being a number of persons waiting to get through,) the young-man-dead-weight put his shoulder to it and pushed. It did not move, but there was a noise as of the tearing of [illegible]. Somebody said the young-man-dead-weight had burst his tights, but he said he wouldn't push any more just then. He of the boat-hook appeared; and no sooner did he discover the difficulty than he knew the means whereby it might be overcome. He went out, found another boatman and another boat-hook. Sending the other boatman, with another boat-hook, to enter the forward-cabin by the forward door, he returned, with the hook that had already seen service, to the rear. The other boatman, having signaled his arrival at the scene, was ordered to insert his hook in the magnitude near the bottom. The boatman in the aftercabin did likewise. He then gave an order: "Pull, but don't tear things." The order was obeyed. Then he pulled the other way. The effect was magical. The magnitude was drawn fore and aft, until the man forward was out of the cabin door, and the man in the after-cabin was near the stairs. The man aft then bid the man forward to pull in slowly, and requested the lady to move forward—he at the same time returning cautiously. The lady moved forward, forward, slowly, but surely, forward. By the time the boat reached the New-York slip, the lady was in the centre of the forward-cabin; the boat-hooks were taken out, and the magnitude resumed its natural vastness and rotundity. The young-man-dead-weight was again at her side. We took the remarked that the whole [illegible] better manners than to stare at ladies in public; and so we were leaving the boat, he was carefully feeling whether his coat-tails were there, and remarking a remark to the effect that so be [illegible] was one of the annoyances that beauty is ever subject to.

What became of her we are not at liberty to say, but we violate no confidence when we assure our readers that the vent-hole saved her from any more journeys upward that day.

MORAL.

If ladies will go out inside of hoops on windy days, they should profit by the above experience, and be sure there is a vent.

N. B.

If ladies will wear hoops, let them use those which may be worn with greatest safety and convenience. We learn that an ingenious French milliner has invented one which we recommend to the favor of two swelling evils. It is an india-rubber hoop, consisting of a thin tube, which can be blown or collapsed with great facility, to suit the convenience of the wearer. When a lady wishes to pass through a door or enter a carriage, or any other narrow place, she touches a spring which opens a valve and allows the air to escape. When the lady wishes a piazza roomy enough for the fashion, she has only to put a delicate little pipe to her mouth and blow herself into the required shape.

There are three other cases, as bad as that noticed above, which we intend reporting upon at our earliest convenience, if the hoop fever continues.

The Central Park Case.

The Central Park case was set down for yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, but without proceeding, it was adjourned over until to-day. Judge Harris, Jr., notified counsel that the case must be finished by Saturday afternoon, as he could not sit in it after that day, his official duties requiring his presence in Albany on Monday.

Westward Ho! with the Little Ones.

More than fifty children from the *Home for the Friendless* left the City yesterday for new homes in Illinois. Such a group of lads and lasses, and smiling infants, of whom there were not a few, we think, never before left this City for so long a journey.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES.—PROFESSOR WHITING'S LETTER.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1856.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., *Agents for the sale of Rich's Salamander Safe, an improvement on Wilder's Patent:*

Gentlemen—It is so very common … [illegible] … J. M. WHITING.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES.—OUR READERS will perceive, on reference to our Auction column, that the real estate business is becoming lively. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. especially, advertise for THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, every variety of City property; … [illegible] … Maps can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; … [illegible] … HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st. … For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees … [illegible] … BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines can obtain it by applying at our office … [illegible] … I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BALLS AND PARTIES vs. SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies' and Misses' white satin and kid Gaiters … [illegible] … J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—… [illegible] … at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, … [illegible] … Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES … [illegible] … at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

RUBBER BOOTS—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND children's.—The best article manufactured … [illegible] … the GOODYEAR Rubber Depot, No. 200 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN.—[illegible] ... Address HAMILTON, Daily Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SILK DYERS AND FINISHERS.—A person in England who is thoroughly qualified, by having been employed for the last ten years as a practical manager of one of the most respectable silk finishing establishments in London, is desirous of making an engagement in the States as Superintendent of Silk Finishing in all its branches ... Address J. R., No. 167 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—With $1,500 cash capital in a splendid patent wood turning machine. ... Apply at No. 15 Chambers-st., Room No. 6.

$1,200.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT—[illegible] ... Address IRON, Times Office, with name, &c.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Who has had experience in dental practice, is desirous of connecting himself with one of his own profession in this City. Address [illegible], Times Office.

[illegible]

CARRIAGE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls—one as a Protestant, who can go as waiter and chambermaid, take charge of the silver and parlors, do fine washing and ironing in the best style, fluting and crimping; excellent City reference. Wages $7. Also, a neat girl, who can do the general work of four in family, or mind children, and is quick at the needle. Best of City reference. Wages $6. Call at No. 320 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women—the one as cook; understands pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; no objections to the washing. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress. Both have excellent references, and will go to the country, if required, or will work in a boarding-house. Call or address No. 14 2d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist in the chamberwork of a private family. She is a good sewer and can come well recommended, or she would take a place to do the housework of a small private family. Is a good cook. Apply for two days at No. 39 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st., in the candy-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can do plain cooking and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 248 Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the best of City references. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for JANE and SARAH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one to do general housework. Also by a very nice Scotch girl, aged 14 years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, can bake bread and cakes and wash and iron well. She has good recommendations from her last place, and don't object to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 228 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork, or as good plain cook. Is a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 139 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, understands French and American cooking. Good City reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 87 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific, or address a note to C. C., Daily Times Office. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as dressmaker, or seamstress and lady's maid, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at the Employment Society's office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for ANNA.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and clear starching. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call or address to No. 133 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; would take chambermaid and waiting. Is competent in either capacity, good disposition, is willing and obliging. Apply No. 217 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 317 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As Teacher of Ancient Languages, French and Mathematics, in an Academy or private family. The best of references given. Address JNO. C. DE WITT, Lee, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire No. 109 1st-av., in the paint-store, to be seen for 3 days. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, in a private family, as chambermaid, laundress, or nurse. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 87 Sullivan-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a respectable young married woman. Her own baby is only two months old. Can be seen at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House. Inquire for MARY.

WANTED.—At No. East Broadway, (basement,) adjoining Chatham-square Post-Office, situations obtained for clerks, school-teachers, bookkeepers, salesmen, firemen, porters, boys for trades and stores, bar-keepers, &c. Apply to ED. GILLES.

WANTED—Protestant nurses, cooks, waiter girls, laundresses, man waiters, groom and gardener, &c., for first-class situations now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L. D. & Co., New-York, box No. 1,000, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good coat-makers and finishers at No. 59 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WANTED—Five or six first-rate vestmakers. As the work is of the finest quality, none others need apply, at No. 606 6th-av., one door south of 38th-st.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who is a graduate of College, and has had several years' experience in teaching in institutions of the first respectability, desires to devote a few hours per day to teaching in an academy or private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

A LADY—(TEACHER OF MUSIC)—Wishes to make an arrangement with some private family, by which she can give instruction in singing and upon the piano-forte, as compensation for the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address X. L. C., Times Office.

TO PAPER MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation as salesman in a commission paper warehouse, by a man who has had a long experience in a first-class house in this City as salesman. Address, with real name, B. M. J., Times Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a French importing-house, about 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Address in own handwriting, Box No. 795, Post-Office.

SOPRANO.—A first-class Soprano wishes an engagement from first February, in an Episcopal or other church, in New-York or Brooklyn. Brooklyn preferred. Address SOPRANO, Broadway Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a fancy goods house to assist in writing. Salary $150; and a lad, salary $50. Address Box No. 1,880 Post-Office, any day this week.

BOY WANTED—In a counting-room; one who resides with his parents, writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Address, in hand writing of the applicant, Box No. 166 Post-Office.

LAD WANTED—In a dry goods importing store—a smart, intelligent lad. Salary first year $50. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, Box No. 988 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good gold pen maker. Good salary and steady employment for the year, will be given. Apply to KENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

UMBRELLA FRAME-MAKERS WANTED—At No. 267 Pearl-st. None but good hands need apply. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., Manufacturers.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—By a young man. A pleasant furnished room with breakfast, in a house up town, containing the modern improvements, and occupied by a small, genteel American family, where there are no other boarders, and no infant children. Breakfast at 7½ or 7¾. References required. Address H. H. G., Times Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A few ladies and gentlemen (say 4 or 6) can be accommodated in a superior manner at the residence of a professional man, having a larger house than he required, the rooms are well furnished and will be let with or without full board, to thoroughly respectable parties, No. 16 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

ROOMS WANTED—By a young gentleman, with full board, in a private family. Situation below 28th-st. and between 2d and 6th avs. Address, stating full particulars, M. N. O., Union-square Post-Office.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 35 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $30 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine. WARREN WARD, No. 35 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 66 Wall-st., under the Bowery Insurance Company. W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. ... ILLUMINATING VAULT-COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and SIDE LIGHTS, ... At HYATT'S [illegible] Works, 133 West Broadway.

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Of the many papers which have reviewed "Rose Clark," a very large majority pronounced it her best production; superior even to "Ruth Hall," which, published a little more than one year since, has already had a sale of Sixty Thousand Copies.

If newspapers did not charge so much for their space, we would fill columns with enthusiastic notices of "Rose Clark." As it is, we must be satisfied with a very few, and these by no means the most favorable.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Very popular, selling by the thousands, we understand, and quite independent of the critics, as becomes so independent a body as Fanny Fern. We confess to a great liking for this author—and to none of her works more than to this. It is faulty, extravagant, absurd as a story, and not at all overloaded with charity; yet it has a vigor of style, a splendor of description, a caustic satire, and a consummate art which might suffice for a whole library of tales. There is a marvelous power in hitting off characters by a single stroke. A single epithet, or a few shrewd words will often place a character before the reader, as sharply defined as a statue.

From the Boston Bee.

There is a beautiful unity of design in its facts, without the tedious detail of eternal dialogue to link them together. The authoress in this, shows her genius; she does what a true limner does, paints the prominent striking outlines, and leaves the insignificant littlenesses of the picture to be filled by every-day observation. To our judgment, therefore, what little critics will call "want of connection," is really a great virtue—a distinguishing and honorable mark of an original mind. There is, too, great power displayed in painting characters, as well as a vast knowledge of the human heart in their fashioning. A more beautiful character than Rose herself does not exist in English literature; a truer artist, and a greater soul than Gertrude displayed herself, was never imagined—nor a more manly being than Dr. Perry. They have all the humanity necessary, while they exhibit matchless examples of angelic character. Good old Mrs. Boyd, too, is capitally drawn, and Capt. Lucas redeems a world-full of ugly sea-monsters. There is an appropriate mixture of pathos and indignation in the volume—some passages scorching hot with the author's hatred of meanness, duplicity and hypocritical cant, while others sparkle and glow and flash with unattempted eloquence, till one finds himself at times, burning with passion, and then instantly melted by a genuine touch of natural sensibility. * * * * * Taken as a whole, the book is a triumph—honorable alike to the head and heart that conceived it—honorable to the language in which it is written—honorable to the age that produced it and we have yet to see the work of fiction by an American woman, worthy to stand beside it.

From the Boston Transcript.

The vigorous pen of Fanny Fern has already made its mark for both worlds of literature; and, although a little tipped with venom, in the production of "Ruth Hall," in the work before us we find the fault has not [illegible] the recording of deeds of mercy and labors of love. The disguise in which the lady came before the public, the picturing of the darker scenes of her own, and the discordant jars of her own family, we are glad to see is cast aside, and the heart, the pure, warm, earnest heart of a genuine woman pours forth in irresistible strains of heavenly melody. Rose Clark will live when Ruth Hall is forgotten, in fresh verdure; for its purity of tone, elegance of diction, delicacy of thought, vigor of style, must preserve it as one of the best stories of our time and worthy perusal again and again.

From the Eclectic Magazine.

It has every element of earnestness, power and satire that she has ever evinced; a more decided picture is seldom to be seen. It portrays the miseries and oppressions of a young charity orphan, so as to bring out in frightful relief the world's unheard obloquies, and the deformity of hypocrisy and fashion. It is intense in feeling, severely beautiful in style, with not a waste word, or an overdrawn line, and pregnant with a wise lesson.

From the Troy Whig.

The notoriety of Fanny Fern is by no means of a temporary or evanescent character. It is founded on a firm and durable basis, and will exist as long as the style of literature which gave it birth is popular in this country. Fanny has taken of a rare order. Some of her stray waifs, set afloat through the medium of her newspaper contributions, were really exquisite—they must have been so, else they would never have been received with such a furore of approbation from all lovers of the beautiful in literature. Her Ruth Hall, although, from its personal character, it made for its authoress many enemies, was still a stupendous work in its way. But her "Rose Clark" exceeds by far all her previous works. It is to them the masterpiece of the finished artist, as compared with the charcoal sketches of the school-boy amateur.

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And every other article, in similar proportion, including Flannels, Plaids, Linens, Sheetings, Draperies, Quilts, Shawls, Velvets, &c., &c.

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GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.

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The Romance of Crimean History.
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What the Heart of the Small Boy said in his Bed, by A. W. H.
About New-York—Markets, by Phillip Wallys.
Brothers and Sisters, or Lessons of a Summer, by Cousin Alice.
The Greek Schoolboy, by the Editor.
Rain, by Paul Read.
The Fur Trade—All about Furs—Fur Animals—Fur Hunters and Fur Countries, by M. A. C.
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The Deserted Bark, by Paul Read.
The Story of the Great War, by J. W. F.
Fireside Fancies, by Mary E.
New Books, by Mary E.

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The Unseen Mirror.
Footprints in the Snow—A New-Year's Story.
Winter in the Country.
Stanzas—The Dead.
Man the Child of Mercy.
Schediasma. By Paul Siogvolk.
The Lovers' Home.
The Burial-place.
Curiosities of Literature.
The Messenger Star.
The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
Stanzas—"Make your Mark."
The "Pilgrim" Dinner.
John Brown's Tract.
The Sea at Night.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
Letter from our old "Up-River" Correspondent.
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TO THE LADIES.

Those who have attended the sale for the last two days, of the stock of Dry Goods, of

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—The celebration of the ANNIVERSARY OF EMPIRE LODGE, NO. 64, being the second of the Friendly Anniversaries celebrated jointly by Covenant, Howard, Manhattan, Diamond Lodges, will take place at the Grand Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Centre and Grand sts., N. Y., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock P. M., and the members of the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend.

E. WALKER, Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

J. W. THOMSON, Secretary.

NINTH WARD NATIONAL LIVE OAK CLUB.—A public meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, northwest corner of Hudson and Christopher-sts. The public are invited to attend. Distinguished gentlemen will be present and address the meeting. By order.

C. B. MACDOUGALL, President.

E. BENWICK, Sec'y. JOHN DECKER, Vice-President.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN's Third Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley; Or, The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness at the opening of the Revolution*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER—Will lecture in the Twenty-[illegible] Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Subject—*The Poet Cowper and his Insanity*. Tickets 25 cts. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on Temperance, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at the Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER's,) Orange-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the George Hall Union, Daughters of Temperance. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at 12½ o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at the house of Hose Company No. 34, No. 118 Franklin-st., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother member, CHARLES WILLIAMS. Funeral from No. 28 Jay-st., at 1 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

DONATION FESTIVAL.—The friends of the Rev. P. F. JONES, Pastor of the Franklin-st. Baptist Church, will pay him a farewell visit in the Church in Franklin-st. (head of Varick) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30. Refreshments will be provided under the direction of the ladies of the Church. Tickets, 50 cents each.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church. Important business will be submitted, and addresses are expected from several clergymen.

CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE—Will be held in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Ex-Alderman Murphy, of the Seventh Ward, and other able speakers. The public are invited to attend.

A FREE LECTURE ON SHAKERISM IN THE TABERNACLE.—An exposition of the principles and doctrines of that peculiar people known as Shakers, will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, by F. W. EVANS, a member of the New Lebanon Society, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

FREE LECTURE—On Wisconsin and the West, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at No. 1 Bowery at 8 o'clock. Society meeting at 7½ o'clock.

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[illegible]

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Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ... GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of persons to our entertainments. ... Price $1—or 11 for $10.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET. ... [illegible] ... THIS EVENING (Wednesday) ... LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, ... A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. ... To be followed by the Pantomime of ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN. ... To conclude with new Drama entitled CAPTAIN KYD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, 1856, will be performed the Comedy, in two acts, entitled THE BARRACK ROOM. ... After which, the Comedy of THE FIRST NIGHT. To conclude with the capital Farce of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. ... THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, will be performed ... THE IRON MASK. ... To conclude with TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. ... MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. ... To conclude with the Mythological Burlesque of MIDAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—[illegible] ... THIS (WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30,) EVENING ... SATAN IN PARIS ... LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c. ...

JOHN A. KYLE'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT—Will take place on FRIDAY ... at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. ... LOTTA POZZONI ... HENRY C. TIMM. Tickets ... To be had at the principal Music stores, and at Kirk's Agency.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—FIRST EXHIBITION, MONDAY, Jan. 28. Doors to be opened at 7 P. M. ... CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED. A magnificent series of PANORAMIC PICTURES ... SEVEN YEARS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE. JAPAN EXPEDITION. Tickets, 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC.—[illegible] ... WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30 ... G. F. BRISTOW, Esq. ...

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—[illegible] ... Tickets 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED [illegible] ... Open day and evening, No. 539 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains curious objects of interest ... machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

MASON AND BERGMANN'S FIFTH MUSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy on TUESDAY, Jan. [illegible] ...

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The fine collection of PICTURES in this country. ... Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

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REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the late corner of Duane and Church sts. JANUARY 29, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARTIN E. [illegible] WELL and WILLIAM E. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 1, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO. New-York, Jan. 29, 1856.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

It is also by these "warm-blooded" gentlemen accused of begging by petition. Not he, said the Doctor; he never, at [illegible] time, ceased slaying the British legions with pop-guns and he never begged! he demanded! and he was not laughed at, but listened to. When the military and officers of the Government came to stop the meetings assemble with him [illegible] instead of departing in fear and trembling, and seeking redress as before his time, in secret societies and secret murders, he confronts the officers, shows that the people are acting within the law and Constitution, and that it is at their peril they will interfere. Consultation is held between the officers and the Castle, the Government shrink from the moral force, from a violation of the law, whilst, if the least force was used as a shadow of illegality, the soldiery would glut their vengeance on the people. In one instance the Chief Justice is arrested [illegible].

But we have not space to follow the Doctor through his lecture. He spoke of all the charges urged against O'Connell, and asserted that [illegible] with the Duke of Wellington in 1829 [illegible] before the bar of public opinion, as the victor of Waterloo did in 1829.

He touched on the duel with Mr. D'Esterre, which ended in the death of that gentleman; also, on the affair of [illegible] O'Connell, their going to Ostend to settle it, [illegible] and the [illegible] of the master. The Catholic Association, the Repeal Association, Monster Meetings, &c., were dwelt on. Such lectures are useful to Irishmen; they tend to instruct, and ought to be more frequent.

The Fire Department.

The Committee on Fire Department, of the Board of Aldermen, held their first meeting yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M., since their organization under the new Board. Present, Aldermen WM. TUCKER, (Chairman) and [illegible]. Several motions before the Committee were considered. The first subject taken up was a communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners, transmitting a statement of the action of the Board in case of expulsion from the Fire Department. A resolution was [illegible] developed, relative to the expulsion of JAMES M. EVANS, the Foreman of Engine Company No. 1. It seems that the Foreman returned to the Board one JOHN A. DURKIN, as expelled from the Company. An examination into the facts of the case showed that the party named was not expelled, and that returning him as having been so was without the Company's sanction. The Board of Commissioners, in view of the injury thus sought to be given to the character of a fireman, added to the impertinency of the Foreman when brought before the Board, voted his expulsion, while they returned the former as retaining his place in the Fire Department. The Aldermanic Committee voted confirmation of the action of the Commissioners in this case, as also all the remaining cases of expulsion referred to.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, referred from the Board of Councilmen, relative to providing runners for different engines for use during snowy weather, and retaining horses to drag some of the larger engines, was next read. As this was a matter of special public interest, and involving no small expense, it was voted to defer action upon the same until the Chief Engineer could be brought before the Committee to testify definitely as to the value to the Department of carrying into effect the measures suggested.

The difficulty long standing between Engine Companies Nos. [illegible] relative to the ownership of the engine previously belonging to Engine Company No. 18, it was decided to refer to the Board of Commissioners, as more appropriately coming within their province.

Adjourned, at call of the Chairman.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—The Central Park case.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible], 441, 455, 456, 475, 476, 478, 464, 4[illegible] to 499, 501, 503, [illegible] 520, 523. *Ibidem* 530, 533.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jan. 29.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *The United States vs. Jeremiah Towle*, came up this morning. This is a civil suit brought by the United States against Jeremiah Towle, to recover a balance of $1,6[illegible], alleged to be due from him.

Mr. Towle was Navy Agent of the United States in the years 1842 and 1844. He gave an official bond, according to the statute, for the term ending July 31, 1844, and this suit was brought on this bond for a deficit in his accounts, alleged to have occurred prior to the 31st July, 1844.

Thomas Steven was called by the Government and testified that he is and has been, for four or five years, Chief-Commissioner of Customs; at the time of Mr. Towle's term of office he was the one to review his accounts; according to Mr. Towle's account he was owing the Government on the said 31st of July, 1844, $10 [illegible]; but according to my estimate and computation he was at that time owing the Government $1,[illegible]. Witness then produced a bundle of Treasury transcripts which he said were made up from the books in the Treasury department.

The counsel for the Government offered these transcripts as *prima facie* proof of Mr. Towle's indebtedness to the United States.

Mr. Cutting objected to the admission of them on the ground that the Government cannot complain of official misconduct in not rendering a true account during the quarter ending July 31, 1844, when the official bond had expired, and when Mr. Towle, for the purposes of this trial, had gone out of office; and then as proof of that misconduct be allowed to produce a bundle of transcripts covering a longer period, certified to be true in the mass. The Court, although having doubts, ruled for the purposes of this trial that the transcript was admissible. After putting in the papers the Government rested.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

Messrs. McKeon and Joachimsson for the United States. Messrs. Cutting and Hoffman for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

HABEAS CORPUS—BEGINNING OF DEVELOPMENTS.

In the matter of the application of Glenn Van Winkle to be discharged from imprisonment.—On the 15th of December last, Mr. Van Winkle, who is a gentlemanly-looking young man, was arrested on the complaint of a certain Dorothy Duval for being a disorderly person, and for deserting his wife and family without means of support.

On an examination before the Recorder, he was convicted of those offences, and was ordered to provide surety in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace and provide for his family for one year. This he neglected to do, and was accordingly committed to jail until he should comply.

He obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was yesterday brought before the Court on hearing. In his petition he denies that he is guilty of the charges against him, and claims that he is detained illegally. The return or answer recites the commitment, by which it appears that he was committed in default of sureties. The answer of the relator traversed this return, and denied that any examination was had previous to his commitment.

Messrs. Fullerton and Busteed, on the part of the People, claimed that the commitment recited that the prisoner had been duly committed after proper examination, and that by which was *prima facie* evidence that the detention was legal, and it therefore devolved upon the relator to prove the contrary.

Messrs. Lepaugh and Tallmadge, for the relator, opposed this, and claimed that the burden of proof was on the opposite side. In this they were sup[illegible]

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were bound to produce the record of the conviction of the prisoner. It being impossible to produce the necessary papers immediately, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

Forrest vs. Forrest.—Messrs. Van Buren and O'Conor finished the argument on their respective sides yesterday. Nothing new.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Hon. J. R. Brady, Justice.

Meded P. Morse vs. Joseph [illegible].—Action on Judgment. Defendant set up agreement of judgment creditor to accept less than the judgment, in full thereof, to be paid by debtor's notes.

BRADY, J.—The agreement and acceptance of the notes of the debtor, as stated in the answer, do not constitute a defence. 1 Hill, 516; 5 Hill, 455; 2 Denio, 110. Such agreement operated only as a suspension of the judgment creditor's right to enforce the judgment, and its performance a payment on account of the judgment. No notice of the assignment of the judgment was necessary to enable the assignee to sue on the judgment, or for any purpose connected with this action.

Hannah Gould, &c., vs. Thomas D. Gillespie.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Further upon the Cultivation of Licorice.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The information already given as to the very simple culture of Licorice will amply suffice on that head, and I will only add that the more loose and porous the soil may be, naturally, or as the result of deep cultivation, even to the depth of two or three feet, the more abundant will be the crop. The roots penetrate to a great depth, taking complete possession of the soil; and the deeper the ground is opened for the purpose of removing the crop, the more vigorous and abundant will be the succeeding one, as is pretty nearly the case in removing a crop of horse-radish. No other cultivation is given to it than the removal of the crop thus spontaneously produced, unless to grow small vegetables in the intervening spaces the first and second years. On the third year there will be no unoccupied space for such purpose. In England the Licorice root is sold almost wholly in its fresh, natural state to the brewers, distillers, druggists, and other consumers.

In Languedoc and other parts of France, as well as in Spain and Sicily, it is found growing naturally, and the crop is mostly manufactured into the licorice paste of commerce, and a moderate portion only of the roots is dried and bound into bales of suitable size for export.

The juice is very abundant, and is greater in proportion to the depth at which the root is grown. It is expressed from the roots much in the same way as oil is from olives. They are first washed perfectly clean, then crushed in an olive-mill, then boiled four or five hours, next pressed in the olive-press, and the juice thus extracted is slowly boiled in an iron vessel until it attains the proper consistency.

The annual importation of the dry root to the United States is [illegible] hundred thousand [illegible] millions of pounds, and of the licorice paste [illegible] pounds. The price has been steadily advancing during the past two years, notwithstanding the annual increase of the importations. This has doubtless arisen from the more general application, as well as from the [illegible] which have usually [illegible].

The dry root now sells at [illegible] from 10c. to 12c. [illegible] Sicily [illegible] at 5c. [illegible] Calabrian is also imported which sells at 11 to 18 cts. A great quantity is imported from Spain, and that from Alicante ranks among the very best. [illegible] the product [illegible] but it would seem that the fact of an abundant crop from so vigorous a plant is everywhere deemed a natural and inevitable result.

I have been greatly aided in these final statements by the eminent Druggists, Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, who close a communication to me in the following words: "There is no doubt but that the cultivation of this root can be rendered a very profitable source of our national industry." WM. R. PRINCE.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The continuance of cold weather produces no marked change even in the most perishable kinds of farm produce. Potatoes are perhaps a trifle firmer, but with no change in quotations. Sweet Potatoes are quite abundant and slow of sale at 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl. below our last quotations.

Turnips are a little up just now. Celery and Spinach are in good demand.

Butter is quite active, especially the lower and medium grades, with limited supply. Lard is still falling.

Preserved Eggs are getting out of market, and Fresh are coming in rather slow.

Poultry is plentier and cheaper. Large supplies of Prairie Hens are coming forward from the far West. The cold weather facilitates this trade.

Venison is more abundant than we have seen it for several years past. The deep snow greatly assists in taking this kind of game.

We quote:

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	50	@	57
Potatoes, Carters, ℔ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—[illegible] ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Mercers, &c., ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Potatoes—[illegible]	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 37
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Cabbage—℔ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Celery—℔ dozen	87	@	1 00
Spinach, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	6 00	@	10 00
Beets—℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Sock-No-Furthers) ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common varieties, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples, ℔ ℔	5	@	5¾
Dried Peaches, ℔ ℔	14	@	15
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	12 00	@	13 00
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 25	@	2 50
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 00
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ ℔, in pails	30	@	34
State, ℔ ℔	25	@	30
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ ℔	20	@	24
Lard, in bbls	10	@	11
Cheese—State, ℔ ℔	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	22	@	24
Western—Preserved	19½	@	20½
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Fowls, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Bucks County, ℔ ℔	14	@	15
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ ℔	11	@	12
Widgeon, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Teal ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Canvas Backs, ℔ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Geese, ℔ ℔	11	@	12
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Quail, ℔ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Partridges, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Prairie Hens, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Venison, saddles, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Rabbits, young, each	18	@	25
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz	1 25	@	1 50
Wild, ℔ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ℔ ℔	9	@	9½
Bear's Meat, by whole, saddles, (entrails out) ℔ ℔	15	@	20

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but firmer, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Some 1,500 ℔s. American Yellow changed hands, in lots, at 26½c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The production has gained a little on the consumption, and contributed to an increase of stock, which has tended to weaken the confidence of some holders, in the absence of a demand equal to their anticipations. But as this discrepancy is mainly attributable to the stormy and severe weather, the leading holders show as much firmness as ever [illegible] of the enhanced value of raw materials. Country buyers will come into market as soon as it is possible for them to do so, and they [illegible]; and when they arrive, they are expected to make up for the lateness of the purchases, in their magnitude. A fair trade for shipment is also looked for later in the season. These circumstances induce considerable firmness among manufacturers, and others having goods to sell. Prices rule about the same,—the fluctuations during the week being too slight to require an alteration of quotations.

CANDLES—Have not varied much in demand or value.

COAL—Foreign is now in reduced supply, and held pretty firmly, but it is inactive. No change of account [illegible] in Anthracite.

COFFEE—The demand is fair; prices rule very firm, the sales since our last include [illegible] Java at 13c., [illegible] at 11[illegible] ℔ ℔. The stock of Rio here equals only about 45,000 bags. [illegible]

COTTON—The inquiry is very tame; quotations are well supported, but nominal. The arrivals are light and the receipts at the ports [illegible] moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more sought after by the trade, but are in only limited request for shipment, at rather firmer, though not materially higher, prices. The sales since our last amount to about 9,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed ranges:

Ordinary State	$8 00	@	8 00
Straight State	8 12½	@	8 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 18¾	@	8 31¼
Mixed Western	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 18¾	@	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 31¼	@	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 62	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	11 00

Canadian is attractively unchanged, with sales of 300 bbls. Superfine to Extra at $8 37½@$10 12½ ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,300 bbls., mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5 @ $6 12½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, with sales of Jersey and Brandywine at $3 12½@$3 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair request at steady rates. No change of moment in other articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quiet, being scarce and held with much firmness. The sales since our last embrace only about 6,100 bushels, including Red at $1 95 for Western, and $1 97½ for Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye exhibits no really new feature: 4,500 bushels have been sold since our last at $1 30@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Barley is less abundant, and is in slightly improved demand at rising prices. Small lots, making in all about 6,500 bushels, have been purchased at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel, the latter rate for Canada afloat. Oats are plenty and heavy at 47c.@50c. for Western, and 42c.@46c. for State ℔ bushel. Beans and Peas are selling to a moderate extent at old figures. Corn is doing better, the supply of desirable lots being inadequate to the demand. The sales since our last add up about 35,000 bushels at 84c.@91c. for new Yellow and White, chiefly Southern, as to quality, and 90c.@95c. for old Western mixed ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is still at 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 ℔s., with a light supply and demand.

HEMP—No important movements have occurred in this line since our last.

HIDES—The supply exceeds the requirements of buyers, but holders are reluctant to reduce their claims. Hence, this inactivity in the market.

HOPS—New are in rather better request, and are pretty firm to-day, at 8c.@10c. for inferior to prime, ℔ ℔. Old, unaltered.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly, but regularly, at $32@$34, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and quiet at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LEATHER—The current supplies of Domestic Tanned scarcely equal the daily sales. Prices are firm and buoyant. French dressed Calf-skins are more sought after, and are tending upwards. English Salted Sheep-skins remain as last noticed.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—About 400 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers at 40c.@4[illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is selling at [illegible] ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is [illegible] ℔ gallon. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible] Linseed is quoted at from 89c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon [illegible]. Lard Oil is [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork is attracting more attention, and as there is [illegible], holders are generally rather higher-priced. The sales since our last include about [illegible] bbls., at $16 50@$16 62½ for Mess, and $14@$14 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9½c.@10c., as to style and quality. Lard is in fair demand and is steady, with sales of 500 bbls., good to strictly prime, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is abundant and languid, the sales since our last including only 240 bbls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10@$12 for Country Mess; and $13@$14 50 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and firmer, at from $18@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 15c.@25c. for Ohio; 22c.@30c. for Common to very good State, and 18c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—The receipts are lighter, and holders are very firm, but the demand is limited, and the sales are insignificant. No important movement can be reported to-day.

SALT—Remains in fair request at steady rates.

SEEDS—Are but moderately active at old quotations.

SOAP—We heard that 100 boxes Castile found buyers at 11¼c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—The business is quite limited; prices exhibit no essential change.

SUGARS—Are represented as being quiet, but steady. The sales since our last have been confined to 290 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans, &c., at 7¼c.@8¼c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Is moderately inquired for at former figures.

TIN—Seems less active, but is stiffly held.

TOBACCO—The scanty supplies of domestic here, and the severe weather have retarded transactions therein. Foreign is in fair stock and demand at full rates. The sales since Friday include 47 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@11¾c.; 18 cases Florida at 14c.@20c.; 180 bales Havana at 28c.; and 100 bales Cuba on terms not made public.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison purchased at 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—No improvement of interest occurred in this line to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements including only small lots of Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔; Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 3,000 bushels Grain, in [illegible] at [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef at 4s. 6d.; and heavy goods at 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. For London, heavy goods were being shipped at 40s. ℔ ton. For other ports very little transpired. Rates were nominally the same.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers), [illegible] John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. [illegible] Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers, New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER (Importer and Wholesale Dealer) No. 367 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .... 119 Nassau-st.

Bonnets.

CHAS. A. PECK .... [illegible] Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

S. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail), [illegible]

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 399 Broadway, 1 door above Walker-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) .... 34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO. (Importers) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Imp., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, [illegible] Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons) No. 401 Broadway, one door from Walker-st.

Iron, Marble, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers) .... 90 Wall-st.

Hens and Oat Seasons.

From 200 to 500 head always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. DIGER-SOLL'S, 296 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Oils' Patent Also, [illegible] Insulators, [illegible], No. 543 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD .... 120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. .... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouses.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY .... 75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. .... 262 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK." .... Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 81 Maiden-lane, and 58 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers) .... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible] RAILROAD [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A first-class [illegible] brick house and lot [illegible] No. 115 [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story [illegible] dwelling, No. [illegible] Broome-st. [illegible] The house is furnished [illegible] F. D. HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] a new first class 4 story basement and counter-cellar high stoop house, built in the best manner, with all the improvements. [illegible] Apply on the premises from [illegible] VAN WAGENEN [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 486 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lorillard Insurance Company, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 377 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, No. 39 Washington-st. [illegible] L. WETMORE, No. 16 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM—NEAR UNIONVILLE, MOUNT PLEASANT, AT AUCTION.—That valuable farm, the residence of the late Walter [illegible], situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, near the [illegible] Hudson and one mile from the Unionville Depot, and bordering upon the Saw-mill River on the west, is offered for sale. It contains 126 acres of excellent land, well watered, and well divided into meadow, tillage, pasture and wood land. On the premises are a good two-story house, barn, two carriage houses, and other out-buildings; two fine orchards of grafted fruit, with pears, peaches, and other fruit and garden fruit in abundance. Also, six acres of wood land on Rattlesnake Hill. If not previously disposed of, it will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day. Terms made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to D. F. CLARK, A. CLARK, Trustees. MOUNT PLEASANT, Westchester Co., Jan. 2[illegible], 1856.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and near a depot, together with 5 acres, [illegible] dwellings, blacksmith shop, barns, &c. The factory is 3 [illegible] stories, stone, 90 by 40 feet, [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 296 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room; good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, [illegible] feet by [illegible]. Also, two good houses and [illegible] *miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to* [illegible]. For further information, or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 34 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One of the best located stands for a Bakery in the City. Possession on the 1st of May next. Will be leased for four years, or, if preferred, will be sold on very accommodating terms for cash. For particulars, address B. S. T., office of the Daily Times.

LOW PRICES.—Brick Houses, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Warren-st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn [illegible], marble mantels, gas, hard walls, cornices, cisterns, court-yards, stone steps. Price, $[illegible] each, with [illegible] on the same mortgage. Apply to H. G. O. DEMDON, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y., any Wednesday, 10 till 2 P. M.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—An excellent Farm, containing about 60 acres, with good buildings on the same, situated within twenty-five miles of New-York. For further particulars inquire of J. R. PAXTON, No. 30 Spring-st.

LOT FOR SALE.—25 feet front, in fee, situated on Lambert, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to W. N. GIFFING, No. 8 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

THE SCHOONER JOSEPH HOOVER FOR SALE.—Measuring [illegible] tons, light draught of water. Can be seen at the foot of Christopher-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 311 Washington-st., or DAVID WEED.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, until the 1st of May next. A genteel furnished house fronting on St. John's Park, or in that vicinity, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—On or before the 1st of May, to rent for a term of years, a house situated between 24th-st. and [illegible] between 6th and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $[illegible]. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, R. S. Woodhull, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. Cabin passage to Savannah, $25. For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $[illegible]. [illegible] Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The steamer AUGUSTA, Thomas Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. Smith, Commander, will discontinue receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. precisely, from her pier No. 4 N. R., foot of Robinson-st. [illegible] LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents. Office, No. 12 Park-place.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and fully as brightly, [illegible]

THE [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

THE DIRECTORS [illegible] have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. [illegible], Philadelphia, Jan. [illegible], 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—[illegible]

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. [illegible] HOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st. [illegible] J. F. VARNUM, A. NOOTT, EDWD. WHITEHOUSE, Trustees.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] W. H. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 25 Barclay-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a [illegible] Dividend of [illegible] per cent. [illegible] JOHN C. BERGEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. [illegible] EDWARD R. BELLOWS, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND [illegible] will be paid [illegible] on Friday, the 1st day of February next. [illegible]

INTEREST NOTICE.—[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. [illegible] GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS—Coupons for [illegible] will be paid on and after [illegible] at the office of [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY [illegible] COMPANY have this day declared a [illegible] Dividend of Five per cent. [illegible] JOHN [illegible], Secretary. New-York, Jan. 24, 1856.

[illegible] RAILROAD [illegible] E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

MEDICAL.

BANK NOTICES.

IRON HARDWARE, &c.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

MEDICAL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

☞ A Lecture on CHARLES the First, being the seventh of the series, presented under the auspices of the [illegible] Brotherhood, was delivered last night in Clinton Hall, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore, before a large and fashionable audience.

☞ The [illegible] Savings Bank has [illegible] depositors and an aggregate of deposits, including interest credited to depositors, of $7,543,600. [illegible] building and site cost $122,938.

☞ A gentleman who was engaged to lecture on [illegible] evening last, [illegible] could not keep his engagement, because he had lost the notes of his address.

☞ The Executive Committee on Normal Schools [illegible] organized by electing WM. H. NEILSON Chairman for the current year.

☞ The Harbor Commission has cost the State [illegible]

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday. Present, SIMEON [illegible], President, G. C. [illegible], Secretary, [illegible]

[illegible]

L. B. SHEPARD.

[illegible]

JOHN BULLOCK, Deputy for the City and County of New-York.

[illegible]

The Case of Policeman Churchill.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

---

verdict be set aside, &c. In support of this motion [illegible]

Peter Bogart also makes an affidavit that the Gilmores, at sundry times, solicited him to make oath that he was cognizant of the serving of the summons by Kinney on Cooley, but that he declined so doing, inasmuch as he was not in the City at the time of the alleged proceeding. He made other statements corroborative of the statements of Kinney. The accused were committed to answer.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT—KILLED BY SNOW THROWN FROM A HOUSE-TOP.

A man named WM. H. Warner, who resided at No. 162 Amos-street, was almost instantly killed about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by being struck with a heap of snow pitched from the top of the dwelling at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, by two laboring men employed in clearing the roof. The deceased was taken at once to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, and Patrick Cassidy and Michael Fagan, the workmen, were taken in custody.

The only wonder is, that accidents of this nature do not oftener occur. It is really dangerous to venture out now that it thaws, for from very many house-tops heaps of snow and ice are pitched to the sidewalk with an indifference to the safety of the passers-by amounting to criminality. Men were at work on the City Hall the past two days, clearing away the accumulated ice and snow, which was hurled down below in avalanches, as if designed to crush all who had business within or about the building. Fortunately no one was hurt, but that was owing more to good luck and skillful dodging than anything else. This business should be stopped before more lives are lost.

[illegible]

The gas-metre dodge is about played out. On Monday, a man entered the basement of the residence of Councilman Philips, in Green-street, to examine the gas metre. Immediately after the admittance, he requested the servant girl to go up stairs and light the gas, but she having read the newspapers, declined doing so. The sharper finding the dodge to be a failure, soon after left, unrequited for his trouble.

CAPTURE OF A "SNEAK" THIEF.

A young man named Wm. Thompson went into the house of Mr. Ross, No. 166 Sixth-avenue, and helped himself to some clothing which he found there, and was preparing to leave, when Mrs. Ross discovered him, and seizing him held him fast until the arrival of Policeman Magin, of the Second District Police Court, who took him into custody. One of the stolen coats was found on the prisoner's back. He was committed for trial by Justice FLANDREAU.

ANOTHER DEATH IN PRISON.

Mr. McCormick, a blacksmith, lately residing at No. 696 Water-street, was locked up in the Seventh Ward Station on Monday evening for gross intoxication. Yesterday morning he was found to be dead. His death is supposed to have been the result of intemperance. He was a native of Ireland and 38 years of age.

BURGLARIES.

Two boys named Mathew Campbell and Peter Campbell were committed for trial by Justice FLANDREAU, charged with burglariously entering and stealing from the public house of Henry B. Venn, No. [illegible] Bowery, a basket of wine and some clothing, in all of the value of $65. The offence was committed on Monday evening last. The accused, when arrested, had in their possession the alleged stolen wine.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Boardman, No. 265 Seventh-street, was entered on Monday evening by some expert burglar, who took with him about $600 worth of jewelry. The family were at tea at the time of the robbery. The offender has not been arrested.

MRS. LINCOLN AGAIN.

John Dailey, of No. 160 Prince-street, who became bail for Mrs. Lincoln, of the American Orphan Asylum, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, appeared before Justice OSBORNE yesterday morning and surrendered his bail. The Justice gave her until to-morrow to obtain a new bondsman.

[Advertisement.]

PRESIDENT PIERCE IN NEW-YORK—THE GREAT BALL OF THE TOMPKINS BLUES.—We understand that the President, being a personal friend of several of the members of this crack Company, has accepted an invitation to be present at their Ball, which comes off at Niblo's on Thursday evening next. We also understand that the Governor and his staff will also be present. This will undoubtedly be the great Military Ball of the season. Dodworth's immense Band does up the music.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HILL & STREIDER's original Dandelion Coffee, for dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, flatulency, sick headache, &c. It is also a superior nutritious beverage, having at the same time both a medicinal effect, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are in the market. For sale at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainment to be given at this popular Theatre to-night cannot be equaled at any other establishment. The Comedy of "The Day After the Wedding," the grand Pantomime of "Asphodel, or The Magic Pen," the great Drama of "Captain Kyd, or The Witch of Hurl-Gate," will all there be performed, with Dancing between each piece by Miss HENRIETTA LANG.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AND SCROFULA.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness of the efficacy of this wonderful unguent, in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long-standing or desperate the case may be.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving *it of a soft and roseate hue.* Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Council.

The Hoboken Council will hold a regular meeting this evening, at the Town Hall. The Mayor's veto of the resolution dismissing the Police will be presented to the Council.

Cause of the Open Polar Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the sun is about 47 degrees nearer the North pole on the 21st of June than it is on the 21st of December, and New-York about 49 degrees south of the North pole, the sun will be as high at the pole on our longest day as it is to us on our shortest day; the refractive power of the dense atmosphere at the North would make it appear much higher. We have experience of the sun's warmth on our shortest days at noon, and that noon for a short time only; but at latitude 90° it is apparently noon for six months, and for eight or ten weeks of that time must be very warm. It is my opinion that for a few weeks of our longest days it is the warmest part of the globe, for the following reasons:—the sun seen high by refraction and shining into a dense atmosphere as on a great concave mirror reflecting its heat on and around latitude 90°. I would also suggest that the oxygen and hydrogen set free by the decomposition of water in those regions, may blend together in a dense atmosphere and give out their heat around the pole, hence the polar sea; in our Winter the reverse of this will take place. If this theory be correct, the most frigid part would be about latitude 80°, for the sun will be low in the horizon, and even north a part of [illegible] south, the frigid part tapering off until it meets the open sea [illegible] throughout the 24 hours, and cause an open sea.

It is a natural consequence that, for several degrees around the pole, the warm water from the pole will rush to the frigid part; and an under current of cold to the warm to restore the equilibrium; the surface current flowing south would make many openings in the ice, through which no ship could sail North unless the openings were very wide. To diffuse the current over a large space, if at the shore of the nearest land to the pole an open sea be found, there would be a chance to sail North, for the land will imbibe the heat from the North, and in its turn will give it out again to contribute towards keeping the sea open. If this fail, the only other mode, and I believe the most certain, would be to go over the ice in Winter and await the result.

This has been my theory for many years, but never before has it been made public through the medium of the press.

JOHN BELL, Harlem, N. Y.

☞ "I say, landlord, got any 'lasses?" said a boarder at a Kansas Hotel, not a thousand miles from this city. Landlord replied with a meat-axe look. Upon a repetition of the question, he put on his dignity, and answered that boarders were getting saucy, and that he didn't 'low 'lasses but once a day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, at his Church, Mr. E. B. BROWN to Miss P. JANE WHALLEY, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Thomas H. Burch, ISAAC BARKER, of Tuckahoe, and ELIZABETH A. BURCH, of the same place.

At Groveland, on Friday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Thomas Aitken, JAMES LOGAN, of Clinton, Conn., to AGNES SPROWL, of Groveland.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Rev. JOHN B. BALLARD, aged 68 years.

The public are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Baptist Church in 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

☞ Kentucky and North Carolina papers please copy.

In this City, RICHARD BARNABY, Jr., son of Richard and Catharine Barnaby, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Monroe-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Young spirit rest thee now;
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.
His golden locks and sunny smiles,
No more will give us joy;
Ours only for a little while—
God claims our darling boy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late J. J. [illegible], in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. P. Walters, No. 54½ Laight-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, GEORGE A., son of William H. and Adeline Martling, aged 4 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at No. 209 7th st., CATHARINE A. HALL, aged 41 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, HARRIET, wife of William James Mackrell, and youngest daughter of Wm. and Mary Pragnell, in the 29th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 159 Court-st., between Warren and Baltic, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at the residence of Hugh Allen, WILLIAM B., son of Hon. S. H. P. Hall, of Binghamton, N. Y.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

His remains were removed to Binghamton on Monday, the 28th, for interment.

In Paris, France, on Sunday, Jan. 6, JAMES FREEMAN HYATT, son of Louis L. and Hannah A. Hyatt, aged 19 months and 20 days.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, at his residence, St. Mark's place, Col. WM. H. MAXWELL, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, FRANK E., only son of George A. and Rebecca A. Ball, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. [illegible] Commerce-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, 1856, of consumption, Mrs. ABBY PONSFORD, relict of the late William Ponsford, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, JANE A. STIENLE, wife of Christian Stienle, aged 23 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Vincelett, No. 698 Greenwich st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, CHARLES WILLIAMS, aged 40 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alleghania Lodge, No. 188, I. O. of O. F., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, also the members and ex-members of Washington Fire-Engine Co. No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 Jay-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, Mrs. FORTUNATA COXE, aged 63 years and 4 months, relict of Col. Charles D. Coxe, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John C. and Lucian Coxe, and her son-in-law, C. F. Caruana, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Boardman place, Court-st., near Sackett, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Pollifly, N. J. on Monday, Jan. 28, MARY, wife of John H. Powers, aged 25 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully *invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday*, from the residence of her father, Abraham Kipp. The 9:40 o'clock Paterson train from Jersey City will meet *conveyances at Boiling Spring Depôt.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29.

$2,000 Cal. 7s, '70, s3..	84	100 Reading R. R....b60	84¾
5,000 Louisiana 6s....	90	300 do..........s3	84¾
6,000 Erie Con. bds '71.	81½	100 do..........s3	84¾
500 Erie bds of '75...	90¾	100 do.......s10d	85
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs..	81½	200 do..........s10	84¾
5,000 do.......s30	81	100 Hud. Riv. R. R....b5	29½
10,000 do.......s60	81	100 do............	29
500 do..........	81½	100 do...........s3	29½
4,000 do.........c	81¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. R....	89
5,000 do......b10	81¾	50 do............s10	89½
1,000 New-York C. 6s.	85½	236 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	62
2,000 do............	[illegible]	12 do............	[illegible]
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s...	100½	20 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. s3	86½
6,000 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	99½	50 do...........s10	86
100 Canton Co.........b3	22½	200 do............	[illegible]
100 do............	22½	100 do...........s3	86½
500 Nicaragua Tr. Co. s3	22½	98 Sixth-av. R. R......	75
150 do.........b60	22½	12 Panama R. R......	98½
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	22½	50 do..............	99
100 do.............	23	50 do.............	99½
100 do.........s30	23½	46 Clev. C. & Cin.........	99
125 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	93	25 Third-av. Railroad.	40½
350 do............	92½	225 Galena & Chic. R....	108½
100 Erie Railroad.....b5	51½	50 do.............	108
100 do.......s30	51½	50 do.........s60	108
50 do.......s30	51¾	50 do...........b60	108½
100 do.......s10	51¾	50 do...........b60	108½
150 do.......b30	51¾	50 do...........b60	109½
100 do.......s10	51¾	250 Clev. & Tol. R.R.b60	73½
400 do........s3	51¾	150 do..........s3	73½
250 do............	51¾	150 do.............	73½
350 do.......b30	52	200 do.............	73½
600 Reading Railroad.s3	88	250 do..........b60	73½
100 do........b3	84	25 Ills. Cent'l R. R....	95½
200 do........s60	84	100 Long Island R. R... s3	20
300 do........s60	84	100 do..........b60	20½
100 do........b30	84½	150 do..........s60	20½
		100 N. Creek Coal Co....	1¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$4,000 Lake Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. R., 1 m. int. add	65
8,000 Chi. & Miss. income 10s, int. added.......	47¼
100 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co....	92
200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co......	4¾
1,000 shares Winefrede Mining and Man. Coal Co.	5

The following sales at auction were made by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

(For Northern Indiana Bank at Logansport.)	
$6,000 Indiana State 5 ₩ cent. Stock..........	81½
(For Bank of Covington.)	
$1,000 Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bond.................	93
3,000 Louisiana 6 ₩ cent. Bonds...............	87
(For State Stock Bank at Marion.)	
$1,000 Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bond.................	93
2,000 Louisiana 6 ₩ cent. Bonds...............	87
(For Kalamazoo Bank.)	
$3,000 North Carolina 6 ₩ cent. Bonds..........	98

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Nor. Carolina 6s.	95½	200 Erie Railroad.....	51¾
300 Penn. Coal Co...b60	100½	250 do.......s3	51½
200 Camb. Coal Co......	23½	200 do.......b60	51½
[illegible] do........	23½	100 do........b60	51½
300 Florence Joint......	¾	100 Huds. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
700 Reading R. R......s3	85	100 Mich. S. & N.I.R.s30	89½
200 do.......b60	84½	50 do........	89½
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	93½	50 do.........b60	87
200 do.........s30	93	25 Galena & Chic. R....	109
200 do............	93	20 do............b60	109
500 Long Isl. R. R....b30	21½	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R. s3	99

TUESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The temper of the Stock Exchange continues unsettled. The disposition to-day was to soften prices for several of the prominent Road shares. A large business was done in Reading, the last price 85 ₩ cent., which is ¾ ₩ cent. lower than the closing sales on Monday. There were strong buyers for the Stock. The last price of Erie 51¾, against 51½ on Monday afternoon. Galena further advanced ¾ ₩ cent., and there was a good request for New-York Central, at 93. The dividend is made payable 20th February, 3 ₩ cent. in cash. For $80,000 of the 7 ₩ cents. of the Company 100½ was paid. The activity in Illinois Centrals is not so marked of late as before the New Year. The sales to-day were at 81 ₩ cent. The Western Roads steady in prices. The general market this afternoon left off dull. In Money affairs the supply to the Brokers was fair, and the demand partially increased. Mercantile paper without change in rates of discount, 8@9 ₩ cent. for prime, 10@12 for fair names. The additional business in Foreign bills to-day was mostly done at 108¾@108⅞ on London; 5.22½@5.21¼ on Paris. Some Southern drawn Francs were done at 5.25. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $108,997; paid $236,949, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,089,271. The *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, delivered $642,446 California Gold this morning. She reports $1,075,000 additional manifested for New-York on the Panama steamer on the Pacific side. By this arrival we have the annual trade and Gold circulars, and tables from San Francisco to close of year 1855, from which we condense the following facts and estimates:

GOLD PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA, 1855.

	1855	vs. 1854
Actual shipments—		
To New-York for Atlantic States	$44,730,364	$46,966,645
London and other Foreign ports	5,909,[illegible]	5,125,[illegible]
Total shipments manifested	$44,640,094	$51,429,101
Estimate for Atlantic Passengers	3,973,066	4,630,364
Coined at San Francisco, exclusive of bars	17,598,300	4,084,207
Total	$66,111,446	$60,143,372
Less Coin estimated as included in shipments	3,000,000	[illegible]
Actual new product of year	$[illegible]	$57,7[illegible]
Total Product from discovery to Jan. 1, 1856		$296,317,[illegible]

[illegible]

Gold deposits exclusively, coin	[illegible]
Value	$[illegible],191
Small Coin	$1,[illegible],507
Assayed bars	3,404,039
Refined bars	94,945

TONNAGE OF SAN FRANCISCO, 1855.

INWARD. From	No. Vessels.	Tons.	OUTWARD. To	No. Vessels.	Tons.
New-York	35	18,086	Eastern Dom. P'ts	2	2,131
Boston	12	12,781	Coast Domes. P'ts	459	22,970
Other Eastern P'ts	4	2,090	Vancouve. Isl'nd	1	179
PacificDom'c P'ts	596	42,410	Mexico	18	5,339
Mexico	8	1,138	Peru	11	5,774
Central America	6	7,804	Chili	4	1,199
Panama	8	11,156	Sandwich Islands	10	4,348
Chili	3	489	Other Pacific Is'ds	4	674
Sandwich Islands	9	2,070	Australia	3	1,409
Other Pacific Is'ds	2	[illegible]	China	21	14,049
China	8	3,674	Europe	1	479
Australia	6	1,73[illegible]	Panama	6	12,164
Vancouver Isl'nd	1	144	Central America	6	[illegible]
Russian Posses.	4	1,342	Whaling	5	1,068
Great Britain	10	8,06[illegible]	Manila	7	5,088
Other Europ'n P'ts	8	8,96[illegible]	East Indies	9	7,976
Whaling Voyages	8	2,144	Other Ports	3	945
Other Ports	2	96[illegible]			
Total	410	128,3[illegible]	Total	268	108,948

FREIGHT EARNINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO—1855.

Total from New-York for 1855	$1,762,950
Total from Boston	262,379
Total from other Eastern ports	101,034
Total from foreign ports	963,4[illegible]
Total amount paid during the year	$3,399,765

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

	Inward.	Outward.
Men	22,966	21,300
Women	5,[illegible]	1,163
Children	2,836	605
Total	31,739	23,068

Ports of	Loss	Gain	Ports of	Loss	Gain
Panama	...	5,465	China	144	...
San Juan	...	4,066	England	...	[illegible]
Mexico	200	...	France	...	[illegible]
Peru	117	...	Germany	...	[illegible]
Chili	78	...	U. S. ports	...	[illegible]
Sandwich Isl's	...	169	Other ports	88	...
Australia	660	...	Total	1,446	10,[illegible]

Balance in favor of California ... 8,6[illegible]

SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, JAN. 1, 1856.

Discounted Notes	$672,673 06	
Domestic Bills	2,190,678 68	
Debts in suit and Suspended Debt	35,844 66	
Investments in Eastern Exchange	346,110 73	$3,069,306 13
Kentucky State Bonds, 6 ₩ cent.		900,000 00
Banking-Houses		60,056 00
Protest and Cost Account		538 59
Due from Southern and Western Banks		140,625 83
Due from Eastern Banks	177,6[illegible] 41	
Notes of other Banks on hand	121,210 00	
Gold and Silver	903,615 19	$1,201,519 53
Total Assets		$5,121,059 78
Capital Stock	$1,404,380 00	
Due Depositors	240,084 30	
Due Banks	110,207 93	
Dividend Account	2,200 25	
Circulation	2,840,361 00	
Contingent Fund	$30,000 00	
Profit and loss	388,507 30	418,507 30
Total Liabilities		$5,121,059 78
Half-yearly dividend, 5 ₩ cent.		

BANK OF TENNESSEE, JAN. 1, 1856.

Discounted Notes	$1,680,885 69	
Domestic Bills	1,790,089 59	
Bills and Notes in Suit	621,[illegible] 74	
State Bonds discounted	209,3[illegible] 86	
Common School Bonds	34,733 95	
Real Estate	347,[illegible]98 58	$4,673,762 70
Due from Banks		455,424 93
Notes of other Banks	153,959 96	
Gold and Silver	717,786 98	871,745 96
Total		$6,000,934 75
Capital Stock		2,857,976 52
Certificates of State Revenue	148 33	
Internal Imp't Fund	11,703 2[illegible]	
Internal Imp't Dividend	5,[illegible]66 00	
Commiss. of Common Schools	90,312 55	
Sinking or Contingent Fund	22,896 31	
Profit and Loss Reserved Fund	372,437 07	
Common School Land Districts	154,130 22	712,472 81
Branch Balances	71,715 90	
Due Banks	163,008 17	234,824 07
Net Profits last six months		146,871 71
Circulation		1,575,319 99
Treasurer of Tennessee	77,[illegible]5 18	
Certificates of Deposit	2,1[illegible] 50	
Individual Depositors	882,195 58	964,870 83
Total		$6,000,934 75

Western Roads—Number II.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad has a single track of 243 miles from Toledo to Chicago, with a fork of 37 miles from Adrian to Monroe, and operates in addition the following branches, now only partly completed, viz: Tecumseh and Jackson branch, 22 miles; Three-river branch, 12 miles; Goshen branch, 10 miles; and Michigan City branch, 12 miles; showing a total of 348 miles operated. They have in course of construction, balance of the Jackson branch, and the Air-Line to Goshen—total, 130 miles uncompleted, and making, when all is in operation, a grand total of 478 miles of railroad.

It is also, I see, projected to build a branch, 56 miles from Toledo to Detroit, which is to be operated by the Michigan Southern, under a lease guaranteeing eight per cent. to the full-paid stock of that road.

At Chicago the Southern comes in over the same track as the Rock Island road. Their depôt grounds adjoining upon the south branch of the river about one and a-half mile from its outlet to the lake, or say a mile from the business centre of the city. Excepting a brick engine house, all the depôt buildings are temporary, of wood, and will require considerable expenditure within a short time.

At Toledo the depôt grounds are ample and well situated for business, which will be much facilitated by the bridge recently completed across the river, affording a direct connection for the interchange of cars with the Cleveland and Toledo road. The buildings erected and constructing are substantial and well adapted to business, but are yet in a very unfinished state.

The whole appearance of the road as regards station buildings, ballasting, iron and rolling stock, show marks of incompleteness, and wear, and large sums must be expended to bring it up to the condition of a first-class road adapted to a heavy business.

It is to be regretted that through a mistaken view of the true interests of the Company, the managers have been led to construct so many miles of branches, thus showing a road whose direct and legitimate line between Toledo and Chicago is 243 miles, with 348 miles now in operation, and the burthen of 130 miles yet to construct, having also the threatened incubus of the Toledo and Detroit Road, which, at 8 per cent. on an assumed cost, is to be carried and operated by the Southern.

All experience goes to show that the most fatal error in railway management is that of extending itself by branching and feeders of diminutive roads, which, in nine cases out of ten, burthen interest on cost, involve heavy and unprofitable operating expenses, [illegible] short detached lines, leading to no through terminal, does not pay.

In this category must be put the Monroe Fork, 37 miles; Jackson Branch, 22 miles; Three River, 12, and Michigan City, 12 miles,—total, 83 miles,—to be increased by completion of Jackson Branch and the Detroit and Toledo to 189 miles. Whether the construction of the Goshen Air Line 100 miles long,—merely for the sake of shortening the distance between Toledo and Chicago 13 miles, or say five per cent., and running, as it does, parallel to, and within, on an average, 20 miles of the old line,—is a sound measure, time must show. But if it does prove profitable, it will be in direct contravention of all previous railway experience.

In its present condition, with large money wants ahead for the construction of one hundred and thirty miles of new, and the improvement of three hundred and forty-eight miles of old road, the policy may well be doubted of attempting, by lease or otherwise, to construct a line from Detroit to Toledo in the hope of obtaining business from the Canada railway, which is the natural ally of the Michigan Central, and has agreed to exclusive ticket and freight arrangements with them. The distance from Detroit to Chicago *via* Monroe cannot be less than that by the Michigan Central, and it is not natural to suppose that with the perfected arrangements between the Canada and Central railways, travelers will deviate from the direct route to go *via* Monroe, where they would be liable to delay in making connections which must always be more or less irregular. The Detroit and Toledo Road may be a good investment if guaranteed by the Southern, but it can only be made valuable by such indorsement, and if the same policy of building interminable branches be continued the value of the Southern guarantee may well be doubted. If the Southern is in a position to extend itself by leases or building new roads its attention should evidently be directed to the continuation of the Jackson Branch across the line of the Michigan Central and the extension of the Three River Branch to Grand Haven, when both might become of some value instead of as now being a direct tax on the rest of the road.

An important element in estimating the future of the Michigan Southern is the effect upon it of the completion of the Wabash Valley, and Terre Haute and Alton Roads, but more particularly that of the Fort Wayne and Chicago.

It is understood that the Michigan Southern, from some supposed interest, has aided the Terre Haute and Alton Road to the extent of $400,000, and has agreed that the Wabash Valley shall have the use of its depôt accommodations and ticketing arrangements in common at Toledo.

Both these roads are directly antagonistic to the Southern, as they draw travel off their through line, and to the observer it requires explanation why these loans and depôt facilities have been granted.

The leading directors in the Southern Road being also largely interested and directors in the Terre Haute and Alton, the transaction unexplained has a bad appearance.

Advances to connecting through roads are at all times of doubtful expediency, but when, as is apparently the case here, they are made to rival routes, they are more than questionable.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, now in process of construction, will, when completed, have a most important bearing upon Michigan Southern.

This route is of the Ohio gauge, connecting with the Ohio and Indiana at Fort Wayne, then with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati at Crestline, and thence by the Cleveland and Erie, and Erie and Buffalo, to Buffalo, presenting an unbroken gauge from Chicago to Buffalo, thus obviating the change of cars, both passengers and freight, now necessary at Cleveland. It is said that the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati control the ticketing arrangements east of Cleveland, and this, if so, in addition to the advantage of an uniform gauge, will enable them to turn the majority of the through travel *via* the Fort Wayne route, the distance at most not exceeding [illegible] road would be much better directed towards obtaining control of the Fort Wayne line, and preventing, if possible, its completion, than to be extending branches North in the hopeless attempt of tapping the Michigan Central of business for which they possess much the best natural facilities, and must always control.

The last report of the Road, published in the *Tribune* of Jan. 21, states, gross earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, at $1,[illegible]; operating expenses same time, $[illegible]0,154, (or 55 ₩ cent.;) miles operated 333; thus showing gross earnings ₩ mile, $4,128, net $1,865. An item of $79,626 is set down to general expenses, taxes and agencies which are usually charged to operating expenses, and, if so included would bring them up to $6,270 on gross receipts, reducing net earnings to $1,[illegible] ₩ mile. These results prove conclusively to my mind the unprofitableness of such extended branch lines, and the net profits, I am confident, would be much larger had the Company confined themselves to their legitimate business.

The ultimate cost of the whole 478 miles of Road being founded on estimates proverbial for their uncertainty, time alone can show whether they are correct or not.

SWITCHMAN.

California in 1855.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, Jan. 5.

Neither our space nor our time would permit us to enter upon a full review of the financial condition and progress of the State during the past year, nor do we think that our readers would require it of us. *The past is a matter of history, and although* the year 1855 has so teemed with incident, that a minute record would fill a large volume, we can only allude in general terms to the course of events, and while mentioning the principal occurrences, endeavor to point out some of the causes which have produced them, and anticipate such of their results as are not at present wholly apparent.

As far as the State at large is concerned, the past year has been a prosperous one. The three great interests of the country—Mining, Agriculture and Commerce—have all been successfully pursued by their respective votaries, and the amount of wealth produced and retained within our borders has been unusually large. At the same time the individual losses from extraneous causes have been remarkably heavy; so that while many, who were poor at the beginning of the year, rejoice at its close in a large increase of wealth, there are not a few who, possessed of a competency at its opening, are at present reduced to comparative if not actual want. Such changes of course take place every year in every community, but here they have been brought about in a peculiar manner, and with a suddenness which entitles them to a graver notice than if they had been caused by the mere ordinary vicissitudes of fortune.

The miners—the most important body in the State—have during during the past twelve months enjoyed, we think, better success than during any similar period since the discovery of gold. We think, too, that it is susceptible of demonstration that the product of the mines during 1855 far exceeds that of any preceding year. The number of workers is larger than it has ever been before, and probably does not at present fall short of 120,000; while advantages are now presented to them, both for working the mines and saving their money, which they never previously enjoyed. In 1849-50, when a man would not work for less than eight dollars, and frequently threw up claims worth an ounce per diem to look for richer diggings, the gross individual gains were perhaps greater than at present; but at the same time the expenses of living, and the temptation to a reckless expenditure of money, were far greater than at present, and it is notorious that less money was then saved than now. The miners, as we remarked in a recent number of our paper, are ceasing to be a nomadic race. The alterations which have been made in the system of mining,—the introduction of water by artificial means, the tunneling of mountains, the sluicing of hills, the improvements in the working of quartz,—all tend to give permanency to mining operations. Where men, as is frequently the case, possess claims which they expect to work for three or four years to come, they become stationary; their families gather around them; they invest a portion of their capital in improvements calculated to make them more comfortable—the balance they save. Thus the individual wealth of the great body of laborers in the State is being augmented daily, and there is probably no country in the world where so many "working men" have a thousand dollars in hand as in California.

If the miners have been successful during the past year, the farmers have been doubly so. They commenced it with not the best of prospects; but, at the same time, they were generally out of debt, their improvements were substantial, their farms moderately well stocked, and their system of culture better organized by the experience of the past. Although a portion of the crops was cut off by disease, the yield of cereals has been enormous, and the prices obtained higher than have ruled for early three years past. There is hardly a farmer [illegible] the past season, and many of them have actually realized a competency upon the results of one year's labor.

While these two great interests of the State have been thus successful, [illegible] is not growing rich. We have the evidence of improvements all around us [illegible] conceived in the country.

Cotton Crop Movements.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

CROP.—Opinions in the South [illegible]

As I remarked in my circular of last week, the only reason for this change of opinion is to be found in the falling off in the receipts of Cotton at the ports [illegible]

[illegible]

Of which, during the past week, included in the above: [illegible]

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The following are the footings of our Weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

New-Orleans Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28—Noon.

COTTON sales this morning 1,000 bales at former rates. SUGAR fair, at 5½c. MOLASSES 30c.@30½c. FLOUR $8. CORN 72c. MESS PORK $17.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Sales of COTTON up to noon to-day 1,000 bales. Demand fair, at unchanged rates. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool ½d., by British vessels.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Star of the West*, from California—[illegible]

In steamship *Osprey*, from Carthagena, Santa Martha and Kingston—J. Orena and lady, H. Vendryes, D. Moline, Mrs. Lawrence, G. Hebbridge, J. G. Hunt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 5 15 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 21 | Gov. Island..1 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Cleared.

Bark G. W. Horton, Ulmer, Trieste, &c., Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig John Stevens, Peters, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Eureka, Francis, Cardenas, D. R. DeWolf; Adelia, Palma, Union Island, A. Leary; R. W. Stephens, Hubbard, St. Jago, Bennett & Deake.

Schooners [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, Miner, San Juan Jan. 19, and Key West 25d, with mdse. and passengers to C. Morgan.

Steamship Osprey, Merrill, Carthagena Dec. [illegible], and Santa Martha 19th, via Kingston 19th, with mdse. to [illegible] & Co.

Bark Courier, Sherwood, Mobile 12 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy northerly weather; [illegible] saw a large ship ashore near [illegible] Key, Fla.

Bark [illegible], (Br.,) Thompson, Shields 65 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. John Barton, [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. [illegible]

Schr. Wm. G. [illegible], New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to [illegible]. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, lost bowsprit and main gaff.

Schr. Eclipse, (wrecker,) Parris, from the wreck of ship Stingray, ashore at Fire Island, with matting, &c., to Board of Underwriters.

Schr. John T. Ritchie, (wrecker,) Clock, from the wreck of ship Stingray, with matting, &c., to Board of Underwriters.

Schr. G. T. Kain, (fisher,) [illegible], from wreck of ship Stingray, with matting, &c., to Board of Underwriters.

WIND—During the day, N. to W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, for Havre, from Quarantine, this morning; ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool; bark William, Patterson, Malaga. Also, ship Emerald, Cook, for Liverpool.

Disasters to Shipping in the Chinese Seas.

The schooner [illegible], Wilson, sailed from Hong Kong Sept. 19, in company with the bark [illegible], for San Francisco. [illegible] experienced a heavy typhoon near the Island of Formosa, [illegible] returned to Hong Kong on the 28th September, for repairs.

On the 14th October last, a large ship, [illegible], was seen about 150 miles east of Hong Kong, [illegible] under three jury-masts. All her masts had been carried away in a typhoon. She had a Chinese pilot on board, and a Chinese pilot-boat had her in tow.

The bark Christina experienced a typhoon at the same time with the [illegible]. The Christina lost many of her sails, and had her bulwarks stove in. She returned to Hong Kong with seven feet water in her hold.

The ship Stephen Baldwin was [illegible] Hong Kong.

The bark [illegible] lost all her masts [illegible] was towed to port again by the steamer Queen.

The bark Burnham arrived at Hong Kong from Port Philip, Australia, on Sept. 22, in ballast.

Memoranda.

Capt. Griffin, of brig Sarah, from Pensacola, arrived yesterday, reports: [illegible]

The steamer Traveler has returned from above Blackwell's Island, and is now at the Dry Dock.

Capt. Merrill, of steamship Osprey, arrived at this port yesterday, from Carthagena and Santa Martha, reports that the Br. brig Medina was lost on the Island of [illegible] Jan. 1.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 17, off Cape Florida, bark [illegible], from Galveston for New-York.

Jan. 24, at 1 P. M., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with schr. Helena, bound N.

Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], [illegible] steering S. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Santa Martha Dec. [illegible], brig [illegible], of New-York, Jordan, from Jacksonville, [illegible] and was condemned; [illegible] was lost overboard from the [illegible]. The bark [illegible] sld. 15th for Sabanilla, to load for New-York.